MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Terrace Bay District

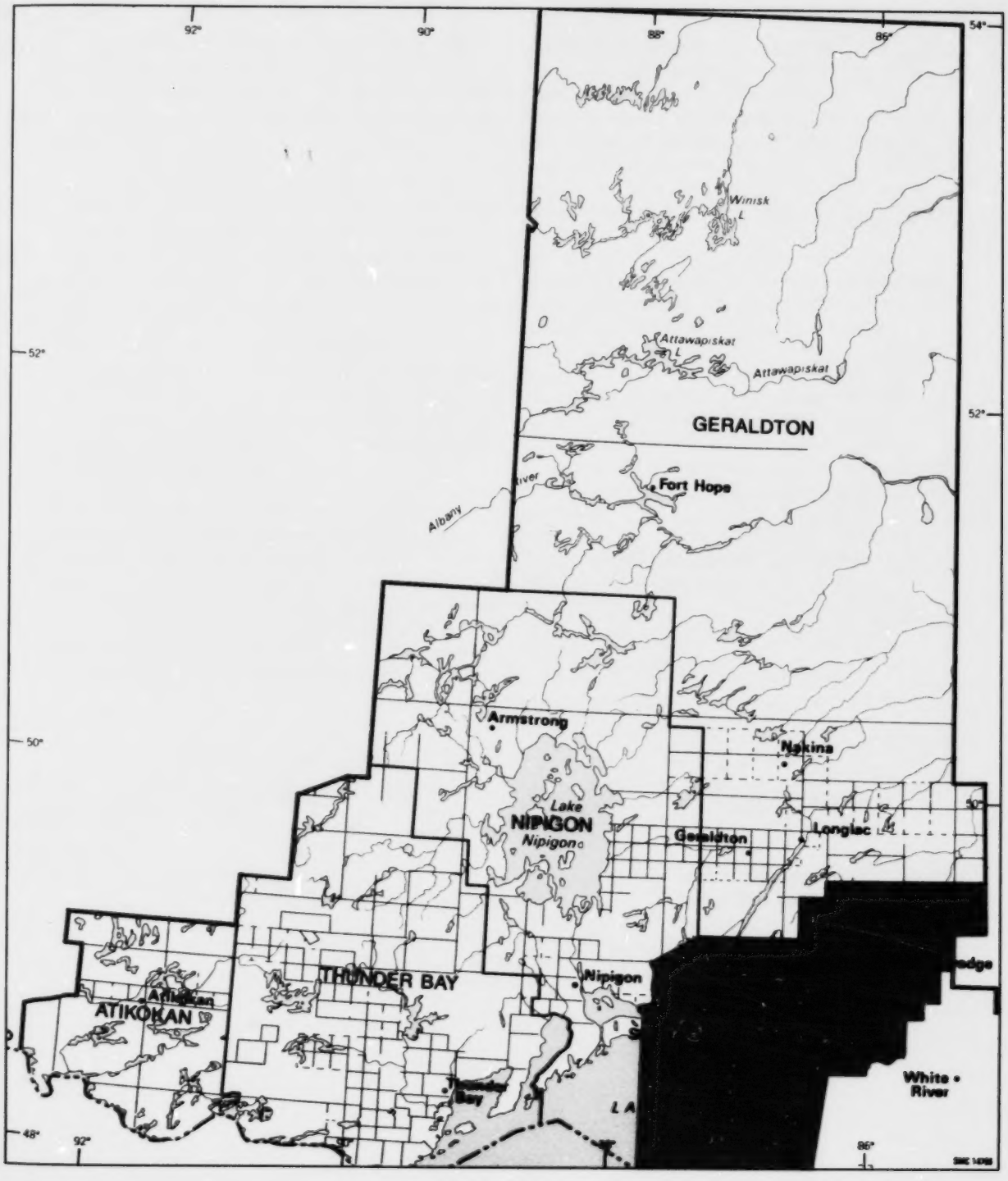
LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Figure 1



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the Province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Terrace Bay District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Terrace Bay District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

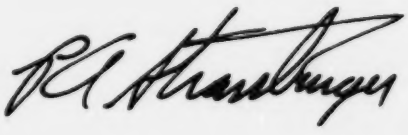
For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Regional Director
North Central Region



District Manager
Terrace Bay District

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A: district context

Terrace Bay is one of five Ministry of Natural Resources Administrative Districts in the North Central Region. The District forms the south-eastern portion of the North Central Region and encompasses 12,673 square kilometers (km^2) of land and 10,215 km^2 of water on Lake Superior. Approximately 322 km of mainland shoreline and 354 km of island shoreline on Lake Superior make up some of the most spectacular natural scenery in Ontario.

There are four towns (Schreiber, Terrace Bay, Marathon and Manitouwadge), three villages (Rossport, Heron Bay and Hillsport) and two Indian Reserves (Pays Plat Indian Reserve No. 51 and Pic/Heron Bay Indian Reserve No. 50) located within the District. There are no major cities and the forest industry is the major employer with the production of pulp and paper. Other major industries include mining, railroads and tourism.

The Terrace Bay District is divided by two separate and distinct climatic regions. The Superior Climatic Region, a narrow belt running along the Lake Superior shoreline area, is characterized by a more moderate climate with cooler summers, milder winters, and generally higher incidences of wind and moisture than is the second area known as the Height of Land Climatic Region. Located directly to the north of the Superior Region, the Height of Land Region has colder winters and shorter, warmer summers. Great variations in temperature and weather occur between these two climatic regions.

Surficial geology in the planning area has been heavily influenced by individual glacier lobes which advanced and retreated in quite a complex fashion, producing a landscape typical of a glaciated Precambrian Shield area. The area is composed of predominantly sandy soils on moderately broken uplands with a variety of other topography and soil types occurring in more localized areas. Soil depth is mainly shallow to bare and shallow. Exposed bedrock is the dominant feature in the south central and southwestern parts of the District.

This District is located in the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence primary watershed division and is influenced by three secondary divisions which flow south into Nipigon Bay, Lake Superior and north into the Albany River System. The only exception to this occurrence is the Long Lake River System which was diverted in 1939 to facilitate the District's only major hydroelectric generating station at Terrace Bay.

The forests of the Terrace Bay District lie within the boreal forest region which is characterized by the occurrence of black and white spruce as major tree species. There is also a mixture of broad leaf species such as white birch, trembling aspen and balsam poplar.

Archaeological studies in this District have only recently been undertaken and have mainly been concentrated along the shoreline of Lake Superior. The earliest recorded human inhabitants to date are the people of the Shield Archaic culture, dating back to approximately 5000 B.C. These people were later displaced by the Laurel culture (500 B.C.) and they in turn by the Blackduck culture (1000 A.D.).

Etienne Brûlé and a lesser known person named Grenoble are credited by most historians as being the first Europeans to explore this area (the Lake Superior portion), around 1618. Free traders, or "pedlars from Quebec", were active in this area during the late 1760's and 1770's and by the turn of the 19th century three separate trading posts were actively operating at the mouth of the Pic River.

Fur trading ceased in the 1880's when activities became focused on construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. During this period, Pays Plat, Rossport, Schreiber, Jackfish, Port Coldwell and Marathon became important loading and manpower centres for railway supplies, commercial fishing and logging. A later

developing pulpwood industry transformed Marathon into a major logging community and provided the impetus for the creation of the Town of Terrace Bay. Mineral exploration also became important during the 1870's and 1880's. Discovery of the immense Geco and Willroy ore bodies prompted the establishment of the Town of Manitouwadge in the 1950's.

The Terrace Bay District is accessed and connected east and west by the Canadian National Railway in the northern areas and the Canadian Pacific Railway and Trans Canada Highway 17 in the southern areas. Highway 614 and a secondary rail line run north and south to connect Manitouwadge with the main east-west transportation arteries. In addition, public and private timber extraction roads extend through various portions of the interior. Regional public air transportation is available through NorOntair at Terrace Bay, while private charter flights are available through several tourist outfitting establishments. Chartered boat tours of Lake Superior can be obtained through outlets in Heron Bay and Rossport.

There are several main and secondary hydro transmission lines distributing power throughout the District. No natural gas pipelines presently pass through this District.

B: terms of reference

The *Terrace Bay District Land Use Guidelines* have been developed to identify appropriate land and water areas necessary to achieve its portion of the objectives and targets which have been assigned from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*.

The document will identify land use areas with detailed management guidelines. These guidelines will outline how the Ministry could use public land and would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets to the year 2000.

The document indicates what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with MNR policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

The Terrace Bay District has been governed by a land disposition policy and two plans which guided land disposition. In 1963, all Crown land

outside of municipal boundaries and within 1.6 km of Lake Superior (excluding all islands in Lake Superior), from Port Arthur to Heron Bay, were withdrawn from disposition due to a combination of concern over pollution of the international waters of the Great Lakes and possible uncontrolled speculation of recreational properties.

The eastern portion of the District's Crown land activities have been guided by the *White River District Land Disposition Plan* since 1972. The remainder of the District falls under the jurisdiction of the *North Central Region Recreational Zoning Plan* which has been guiding permanent disposition of Crown land for recreational purposes throughout the Region since the early 1970's. All three of these plans may be rescinded upon the approval of the *Terrace Bay District Land Use Guidelines*. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* but increased locally during the preparation of optional plans. The *Terrace Bay District Background Information* document was prepared and circulated. Open houses were held in March 1982 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document entitled *Terrace Bay District Optional Land Use Plans*. Open houses were held in June 1982 by the District to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and to invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held many follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analyzed and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District Office, the Ministry's Main Office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

The purpose of this final document is to co-ordinate the various land-using programs of the Ministry through to the year 2000 and to ensure that all program objectives are met. The subsequent allocation of land and water resources will attempt to ensure that development is compatible with the maintenance of a high quality environment, the capabilities of the resource base and the expectations of local users.

D: target assignment

The *District Land Use Guidelines* represents the way in which each individual district of the Ministry of Natural Resources may utilize its land and water resources to achieve the assigned program targets. These targets were established in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* and are listed in tabular form in Section II-C, Resource Policies. Targets were derived through consideration of local needs and resource potentials for each of areas which are the responsibility of the Ministry.

Options were developed which presented various levels of target achievement. In all options developed target achievement was consistently high in order to make them realistic and viable. These options were presented to the public to obtain comment and to test their acceptability.

E: summary of planning options

In the Terrace Bay District, three planning options were prepared and made available for public review during the summer of 1982. The following represents the highlights of each of the options that were considered.

1. OPTION 1

This option gave high priority to the provision of provincial parks, and increased opportunities for cottaging, tourism and general public recreation. Resource extraction activities such as forestry, mining and aggregate production would be integrated with other activities in most areas. Nine new parks, consisting of one Waterway class park and eight Nature Reserve class parks, were proposed. This option achieved one hundred percent of all assigned District program targets. The majority of the written and verbal comments received on the District's options generally supported Option 1 and Option 3, probably attributable to the high degree of target achievement in each case.

2. OPTION 2

Resource extraction opportunities were increased in this option and were generally given a higher priority than other uses. No substantial increase was proposed for unstructured public recreation or commercial tourism opportunities. Seven new parks were proposed, all of which would be Nature Reserve class parks. In this case the mining and aggregate high and moderate potential lands would be available to a greater degree than in Option 1. In addition, commercial fishing opportunities were proposed for two inland lakes as well as Lake Superior, which was not considered in Options 1 and 3. Of the three options presented, Option 2 received the least number of favorable comments. This was attributed mainly to the reduction in park and other recreational opportunities and the fact that most resource extraction activity

targets would be met in the other options.

3. OPTION 3

This option provided the most integrated opportunities for both recreation and resource extraction and appeared to be the most desirable in achieving the Ministry's program objectives. The same nine parks as shown in Option 1 were again proposed, including an additional park area that had been suggested in the Neys Provincial Park Master Plan. Cottaging opportunities were to be more widely dispersed than in Options 1 and 2 and greater opportunities for commercial tourism would be available than in either of the other two options. Timber, aggregate and mineral extraction would generally continue at existing levels of activity. This option achieved one hundred percent of all the assigned District targets with an increase over and above the park target. Similar to Option 1, the only deficiencies apparent were in the available high and medium mining and aggregate potential lands that would be available for exploration and extraction. As in Option 1, support was high and appeared to hinge on the ability of the option to meet all required targets.

F: response to planning options

Public comment was solicited at two stages, namely, *Background Information* and *Optional Plans*. In both cases, open house sessions were held in the communities of Manitouwadge, Marathon and Terrace Bay. Close to 200 persons attended the *Background Information* open house meetings and 41 written and verbal comments were received. Many people chose at this stage to comment on what they felt the final plan should contain. The *Optional Plans* open house meetings were attended by 111 people with 60 written and verbal comments received.

Many of the comments received during the *Optional Plans* stage were of a management nature, such as increase fish stocking, too much forest waste, etc. While these comments were helpful in determining public opinion and direction, they did not provide the specifics necessary in many cases to rationalize area boundaries and usage. However, some very detailed submissions were received, particularly concerning proposed park areas.

The key issues and concerns expressed by the public at the *Optional Plans* stage were:

- the need to provide increased recreational opportunities;
- concerns over increasing resource access road development and the availability of these roads to the recreational public;
- strong support for proposed park area;
- the need to maintain the available land base for timber and mining activities as much as possible;
- the greater emphasis to be placed on both increasing and maintaining commercial tourism opportunities;
- the desire to have commercial fishing limited to Lake Superior only, as opposed to allowing additional opportunities on certain inland lakes;
- the need to adhere to multiple use and sustained yield management concepts, with less waste on the part of the resource extraction industries.

After careful analysis of the public input resulting from the *Optional Plans* stage, the Terrace Bay District has selected an option which:

- retains all proposed park candidate areas, as opposed to dropping them from further consideration;
- increases non-park recreational opportunities such as cottaging, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and wildlife viewing. Target levels for these activities have been achieved at one hundred percent;
- increases and maintains opportunities for tourism in selected portions of the District;
- achieves all target levels or objectives for resource extraction activities such as forestry,

mining, aggregate and commercial fishing;
- maintains commercial fishing opportunities in Lake Superior only.

Resource extraction opportunities have been maintained at existing levels and have generally been integrated with recreational opportunities. Assigned target levels for forestry, mining, aggregate, commercial fishing and commercial fur and bait fish trapping can all be met. Two proposed park areas and a proposed area around Killala Lake have been reduced in size to prevent disruption to existing resource commitments and provide further extraction opportunities if required. Opportunities for certain types of resource extraction will be restricted within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior, near important cottaging and tourist outpost lakes, and near sensitive fish and wildlife areas including prime lake trout lakes.

Provincial park opportunities will increase in this District. Of the nine proposed provincial parks, six have been recommended for park status and three are recommended for protection as Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest.

Only a slight increase will occur in highway based tourism activities. However, the potential does exist to substantially increase commercial outpost camps and lodges. Two large areas of potential have been identified where expansion could take place.

A slight increase in general public recreation such as hunting, sports, fishing, camping, hiking and viewing is expected to occur as interior areas become more accessible to recreationists. Moose and deer populations are at acceptable levels and will be managed to maintain or increase this status.

Additional cottaging is proposed and will consist of both remote and subdivision opportunities. Cottage disposition areas have been selected to allow more equitable opportunities for local population centres.

Further details on the public response to the *Optional Plans* document may be found in appendix A. Details on the specifics of the selected option are found in Section II.

A: introduction

The *Terrace Bay District Land Use Guidelines* indicates how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. In addition, this section indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development, details, recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and general operating guidelines for each.

B: general policies

The statements contained in this section represent the overall policies guiding the activities of the Ministry of Natural Resources in Northwestern Ontario as summarized from the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. Both the policy sections and the area prescriptions should be referred to in determining the types and allowable levels of activities.

1. THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The Crown (Ontario) owned resources of the Province belong to all the people of Ontario and will be administered in the best interests of the Provincial population as a whole, including the special interests of the residents of the areas where the resources are located.

a. Discussion

Native people living in Northwestern Ontario are among those having special interests. They are also users of natural resources in specific areas. The Ministry will make every effort to communicate effectively with these people. It is recognized that special attention will be required due to language differences and the remoteness of most native settlements. Traditional native rights both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected.

2. ENVIRONMENT

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a commitment to the maintenance and improvement of environmental quality at the broad level. Where new developments are undertaken by the Ministry at local levels, adverse environmental impacts will be minimized and appropriate rehabilitation actions will be undertaken as required.

b. Discussion

Because of its responsibilities for resource management programs in a wide number of areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources has had a long standing concern for the quality of the environment since major harmful changes could adversely affect its programs. Among examples of this concern are: fish and wildlife management, hazard land mapping, subdivision review, timber management and lake development

planning. Most Ministry programs give consideration to the landscape as a necessary component of the quality of life.

The Ministry has specific environmental responsibilities under various acts and programs. These include the implementation of the *Endangered Species Act* with regard to the protection of such species as the bald eagle and peregrine falcon, and their habitat.

The Ministry's recreational programs focus on the environment as an amenity to be managed for the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities and to be protected to ensure lasting opportunities for the exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario. "Special areas" notable for their scenic beauty are identified in this document.

In addition, as input to the local planning process, the Ministry strives to provide the best available information regarding the environment. For example, hazard land mapping allows for the identification of lands unsuitable for development by virtue of their susceptibility to flooding, erosion or instability[1].

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be defined as the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs (e.g., Fish and Wildlife, Parks, etc.)

In cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Natural Resources is concerned with the maintenance of water quality and quantity since changes in either can seriously affect many of its programs. The Conservation Authorities, the Fish and Wildlife Branch, Lake Planning and Parks programs all share an interest in the maintenance of the aquatic environment.

Since the summer of 1978, staff of the Ministry of Environment, Northwestern Region, have conducted lake sensitivity sampling on approximately 250 lakes located within the Regional planning area. None of the lakes sampled had been acidified or showed evidence of acidification; a few showed extreme sensitivity and the majority are moderately sensitive to acid deposition. The Ministry of Natural Resources' concern over the effects of acid rain, particularly on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario, has resulted in a 5 year experimental program with the Ministry of Environment which began in 1981. The program is designed to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface water to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain and to rehabilitate lakes already changed.

Finally, since the passing of the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1975), some of the Ministry of Natural Resources activities are subject to the *Act*. In order to meet its responsibilities under the *Act*, the Ministry will use a number of Class Environmental Assessments. The Class Environmental Assessments will require the Ministry to undertake public consultation before carrying out its various programs and projects.

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3. ENERGY

a. Goal

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute, to the extent of its mandate, to the implementation of Ontario's Energy Security Policy, through its allocation of land and water to various users.

b. Objective

Ontario Government objectives[2] include:

(i) An increase in the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the Province from 22.6 percent in 1979 to 37.5 percent by 1995.

(ii) An increased reliance on renewable and recoverable resources, and a decreased reliance on crude oil.

c. Target

By 1995 to increase the contribution provided by the Province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent.

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(1) See Hazard Lands sec. II, B, 4, h.

(2) The Ontario Governments position is outlined in the report ***Energy Security for the Eighties*** *issued in 1979, and in* ***Ontario Energy Review,*** *second edition, issued March 1981.*

d. Strategy

- identifying as part of the analysis of resource potential, lands and waters with potential for providing energy;
- making land and water allocations, giving suitable priority to energy needs in relation to other land-related needs, in a manner that reflects both the importance of energy supply related to other needs, and the resource potential of the land and water being considered;
- wherever feasible, not permanently committing lands and waters with significant potential for supplying energy to other uses that would preclude the use of these areas for energy production.

e. Discussion

In implementing the energy policy a number of resources of interest to this Ministry will be involved, including hydroelectric power, uranium, oil (including oil shales), gas, lignite, peat, solar energy and wood.

Land allocation for energy production will require a priority in relation to other allocations which suitably reflects both the relative importance of energy self-sufficiency and the resource potential of the resource being considered for allocation.

Providing energy may offer new opportunities for intensified resource management in two ways:

- increased access to some areas, especially in the North;
- utilizing otherwise unsuitable material such as cull or dead timber or logging residues.

Any proposed energy development on lands and waters important to this Ministry's programs will be carefully reviewed to avoid any undesirable environmental impacts.

In the Northwestern Planning Region, land and water needs for hydroelectric development, forest biomass production and the mining of peat and uranium will result in new demands on the land base.

(i) Hydraulic Power While hydraulic potential has largely been developed in Ontario, further benefits can be achieved through the development of suitable new sites and extensions to existing facilities.

Within the Northwestern Planning Region the most promising sites for new developments occur on the Little Jackfish River, where an additional average energy output of 66 megawatts is anticipated, and at Maynard Falls where a further 27 megawatts appears feasible. Alternative undeveloped sites from which substitution could be drawn occur at two points on the Pic River, with an estimated average energy output of 22 megawatts in total.

An extension to the existing generating station at Ear Falls, increasing average output there by 5 megawatts, appears feasible.

Further possibilities exist for private developments utilizing sites of smaller hydraulic power potential (less than 2 megawatts).

(ii) Forest Waste Within the last 10 years forest product wastes have been increasingly used to generate steam and electric power. There are currently several forest product plants in the Planning Region which utilize forest biomass for part of their energy requirements. These are located in Kenora, Dryden, Fort Frances, Atikokan, Thunder Bay, Longlac and Red Rock.

Further possibilities include pelletization and the development of synthetic liquid fuels. In addition, the Ministry has developed varieties of rapidly maturing hybrid poplars whose cultivation could aid in the production of biomass energy.

(iii) Peat Peat has long been used as a fuel for heating and power generation in some European countries, but it represents a new resource in Ontario. Recent studies place Canada first with the world's peat resources, with about 170 million hectares. Of this an estimated 26 million hectares lie in Ontario.

A ranking of various areas in the Province for peat production potential based on various climatic factors placed the Rainy Lake - Kenora - Red Lake region third in the Province behind Southern Ontario and the Sudbury area. Further terrain surveys will help delineate potential resource areas with a greater degree of confidence.

Once harvested and dried, peat may be used for domestic heating or for the thermal generation of electricity, process steam or district heat. At present the Ministry of Natural Resources is involved in compiling and analyzing data regarding the use of peat for energy in Ontario.

(iv) Other sources Since it is the intention of the Province to increase the use of nuc-

lear fuel sources, uranimum deposits in the Planning Region may gain increasing significance. Current exploration activities are focused on the following general areas: Greenwich Lake - Black Sturgeon River, Prairie Lake, Vermillion Bay, Favourable Lake and immediately north of Kenora. Further uranium potential exists in other parts of the Planning Region.

4. LANDS AND WATERS

The broad objectives of the lands and waters program are:

- to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario;
- to prevent loss of life, and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

(i) Discussion Because the desired benefits must be continuous, the land and water required for this must be wisely managed. Ultimately, all life and human activity are dependent on land and water. To be effective, management of land and water must be an active force; it cannot be passive or merely reactive. Because these resources are basic, they must be managed in a truly comprehensive and integrated fashion. Because of man's continuing dependence on them, they must be managed for the very long term; their integrity must be maintained indefinitely. This is the intended meaning of the term conservation.

To a very great extent, the benefits of the lands and waters program accrue through other government programs including those within the Ministry of Natural Resources. For the most part the program operates by co-ordinating and monitoring the use of land and water by others.

The program advocates that resource management activities be conducted with due regard to the maintenance of overall environmental quality while minimizing adverse environmental impacts where these are unavoidable.

To implement the lands and waters program the following strategies apply:

a. Geographical Referencing

A basis for a geographical referencing system will be developed and maintained. Such a system will include surveys, geographical referencing standards and the production of the Ontario Basic Maps. These activities will be major factors contributing to orderly development.

b. Crown Land

- the lands and waters program has a custodianship responsibility for Crown land. This is carried out by asserting the Crown's proprietary interest concerning illegal occupations, by collecting acreage tax on mining lands and by maintaining up to date records of land grants.
- the Government's position on land claims, such as those by native people, will be clarified.

c. Multiple Use

- overall plans for multiple use of land and water will be developed, implemented and maintained;
- the paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water to ensure the most efficient use, and to best satisfy the needs of all government programs as well as the needs of the private sector compatible with government programs;
- the major strategy to ensure a high return on the Crown's land and water resources is multiple use. This means that two or more uses are accommodated within the same general area, perhaps concurrently or sequentially over time, and that single use areas are designated only where and when absolutely necessary;
- plans are long term commitments concerning the best uses of land and water. These will be prepared and maintained through an open planning process which includes public consultation;
- watersheds will be recognized as a major basic planning consideration when plans for land and water are prepared;
- plans for multiple use will be implemented directly on Crown land and will include all land including, even in some instances, candidate parks. In such candidates identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of objectives will be encouraged and uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls. Uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

d. Access Roads

Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies, re-

source management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall coordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the region, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons;
- alignment of roads will be planned:
  (i) to avoid lake access where appropriate;
  (ii) to provide controlled access; or
  (iii) to provide public access

consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

(i) Discussion All individual access road proposals will be subject to an alignment and impact review to ensure that:

- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users;
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions are clearly understood.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may choose to close roads under its jurisdiction for reasons such as:

- an emergency situation where public safety is in jeopardy;
- to prevent overuse of certain resources;
- an existing facility is placed in jeopardy due to unlimited public access;
- the maintenance of future flexibility of resources is required.

Except in an emergency, road closure will not deny access to private property directly accessed by the road.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 meters from the shoreline of lakes indicated by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and in the event that alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

e. Modified Management Areas

Modified management areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:

- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites;
- fragile forest sites within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:

- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands;
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

(i) General Modified management areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development. However, because forest management is such a

major manipulator of the environment, these guidelines should always apply to forest management.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

(ii) Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 meters
10	30 meters
20	40 meters
30	50 meters
40	60 meters

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

(iii) Other Areas MMAs may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptable to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other recreation or tourism resources and establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special features such as cultural and historic sites: MMAs may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

(iv) Responsibility The identification and management of MMAs will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;

- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups, are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMAs, their prescription and their treatments; and,
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMAs are managed according to the MMA prescription.

f. Crown Land Disposition
Crown land will be made available for development and to encourage private initiatives on Crown land.

This will be achieved by ensuring:
- that dispositions are consistent with existing development plans and meet the requirements of other agencies and ministries;
- that any Crown land disposition in a planning area will be consistent with the policies of the official plan and zoning by-law where such exist;
- that lands are developed or put to use without delay for the specific purpose for which they were granted;
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

(i) Discussion Land will be made available through a variety of means, including sales and leases. While the traditional reasons for such land disposal have been largely for cottages and lodges, the potential scope for future disposals are many and varied. Specific examples of how this strategy will be implemented are:

Cottaging A variety of cottage lots from Crown land will be made available to meet that portion of the Ontario resident demand not supplied by the private sector.

In some districts within the planning region an excess of lots exist, in others there may be shortages of a certain type. In areas of shortage, smaller lakes and rivers will be assessed to determine their capability to support cottaging, however demand in some districts will probably have to be met in other districts.

A variety of cottage lots from Crown land will be made available to meet a portion of the Ontario resident demand not supplied by the private sector. A target of 355 cottage lots by the year 2000 has been set for the Terrace Bay District. On 3 subdivisions and various remote locations 119 cottage lots have already been made available since 1976, leaving a balance of 236 cottage lots still to be made available. Cottage development has been proposed in a number of areas in the District and has been given a high priority. The price of Crown cottage lots will include service costs such as surveying and road development. In addition, the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites.

Lake plans are a prerequisite to Crown land cottage development in order to ensure that proposed developments will not reduce water quality below a level acceptable for recreational purposes and the maintenance of healthy, natural fish communities. Appendix B identifies lakes which have existing cottage development and those which have potential for development.

Regional policy requires that special consideration will be given to lake trout lakes. At present no cottaging is permitted on good quality lake trout lakes, with varying degrees of development allowed on other lake trout lakes depending on their classification.

Resource Extraction Withdrawals of mining rights on Crown land will be held to the absolute minimum so that exploration and mining development can be encouraged on the broadest Crown land base available. Withdrawal of productive forest land from forest management will also be kept to a minimum.

Municipalities In organized municipalities, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public land available for residential and associated uses of such land as approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. Where an official plan or zoning by-law is not in place, the approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and other ministries will be required.

In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and recommendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as developer for residential subdivisions in either municipalities or unorganized area.

Other Activities Public land will also be made available for municipal, industrial, commercial, institutional, educational and government purposes where approval has been given by the appropriate level of government. Disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and

cottaging will be subject to their respective policies.

g. Crown Land Recreation

(i) Objectives
- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land;
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario [1] and will be phased in gradually.
- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations.[2]
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices;
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principle reasons for this becoming an issue are:
- increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
- the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources;
- the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:
- the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users;
- the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:
- to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
- to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

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(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:
- *(a) Provincial Park Campground - National Park Campground;*
- *(b) commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;*
- *(c) licenced tourist outfitting establishments including base and outpost camps;*
- *(d) cottages owned by the non-resident;*
- *(e) cottages owned by a friend or relative;*
- *(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas;*
- *(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.*

h. Hazard Lands

Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability or any other physical conditions which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage and social disruption, if development were permitted.

The policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of the floodplains, there are provisions for considering and accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the *Flood Plain Criteria*[1] for Ontario may be sought through (i) application of the two-zone, floodway-flood fringe concept, or (ii) in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of the Special Policy Area approach.

The hazard land policy will be implemented through (i) the Ministry's own land use planning activities, and (ii) participation in the input to, or review of, other agencies' plans. The latter is to ensure that appropriate development control mechanisms are applied to hazard lands, to restrict development and activities in such areas in a manner which will help to prevent loss of life and minimize property damage and social disruption.

Compatible land uses within a hazard area might include:

- open space for recreation and conservation purposes;
- agricultural uses such as cropland and grazing;
- nurseries, forestry and horticulture;
- wildlife management and environmental protection areas;
- design approved linear facilities such as roads, bridges, railways and hydro corridors;
- structural works and other appurtenances designed for the purpose of flood or erosion control.

Private development of hazard land owned by the Crown must be in conformity with this approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to other agency approvals such as a Conservation Authority, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the local municipality.

i. Water Management

Plans for water management will be prepared and implemented to protect life and property and to provide optimum overall benefits. Watersheds will be delineated for the purpose of planning the use of water resources.

Plans for water management will be coordinated with: (i) the Ministry's overall plans for multiple use of land and water that are prepared for the regions and districts; (ii) the plans of the conservation authorities, and (iii) the plans and programs of other ministries such as the Ministry of the Environment.

The hydroelectric potential of existing and future dam sites will be evaluated. This will be recognized as an important factor to be considered, together with others such as wildlife habitat, fish habitat and wetland values, when plans for water management are prepared.

The reduction of property damage and loss of life from flooding, erosion and associated hazards will be accomplished by a combination of measures including: the mapping of flood and erosion prone areas, the implementation of flood emergency contingency plans, the maintenance of a flood forecasting and warning system, the construction and maintenance of dams and by encouraging the planning and wise management of the Great Lakes shore zone.

The preparation of water management plans will include appropriate public consultation.

j. Fire Management

A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal ".... to PROTECT public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will

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*(1) **Flood Plain Criteria; A policy statement of the Government of Ontario on Planning for Flood Plain Lands 1982.***

continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

(i) wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations. Where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response.

(ii) forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

5. AGRICULTURE

a. Objective

In conforming with the Ontario *Food Land Guidelines*[1], the Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 soils, as defined in the *Canada Land Inventory, Soil Capability for Agriculture*[2], will be identified as agricultural lands and recognized as foodlands available for future food protection in accordance with an agreed to plan, implemented in cooperation with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

b. Strategy

- encouraging municipalities and other Provincial agencies to endorse land use designations and severance policies which are compatible with agricultural use and are in conformity with the Provincial Foodland Guidelines;
- encouraging the expansion of agricultural land base on private class 1, 2, 3 and 4 lands adjacent to existing agricultural communities;
- disposing of Crown lands for agricultural use on an individual parcel basis, as the need arises, with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food; and
- discouraging on class 1, 2, 3 and 4 Crown lands any disposition and subsequent use of land which would prevent future use for food production.

c. Discussion

Agriculture is not fully developed in many areas of the planning region because of climatic limitations, distance from major markets, the small local market, and competitive disadvantages compared with other regions. The raising of dairy and feed cattle is the most important form of agriculture.

Although the number of people involved is not large, and value of production is not high in relation to forestry and mining, agriculture is an important aspect of the social, economic and food supply system of the region.

The process of agricultural land classification must take into account not only lands presently in production, but lands with potential for the future. For the most part these potential agricultural lands are currently used for forest production and should continue in this use until required for agriculture.

(1) Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. ***Food Land Guidelines.*** *A policy statement of the government of Ontario on planning for agriculture. 1978.*

(2) Department of the Environment. ***Soil Capability Classification for Agriculture.*** *The Canada Land Inventory Report No. 2. 1965.*

C: resource policies

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Terrace Bay District as expressed in the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (May 1982).

1. COMMERCIAL FUR

a. Objective

To promote the full utilization of the furbearer resource consistent with humane trapping practices, the maintenance of healthy populations and species diversity, and to maximize the social and economic returns from this renewable resource.

b. Target

For beaver the District target is 4,600 pelts. This figure is considerably higher than the 1,041 average presently harvested (1976-81 average). The target of 4,600 represents the possible sustained harvest from the present population in the District. Other furbearers will be harvested to the capability of the land.

c. Strategy

- continuing to support the training of trappers in the most humane and efficient harvest methods through formal courses and workshops;
- encouraging the establishment of local trappers councils to increase professionalism in trapping. The number of councils needed will have to be determined;
- explaining through public awareness programs, the role of furbearer harvesting, humane trapping methods, and benefits of the fur industry to the general public, the educational system and interest groups. Programs could include media advertising, slide/film presentations, and preparation of pamphlets;
- managing furbearers and their habitat by encouraging the retention and proper management of all lands and waters presently used to produce fur-bearing animals, retaining registered traplines on Crown land, and promoting stable water levels wherever possible;
- regulating trapper numbers and trapping pressure to ensure the surplus of furbearers is harvested annually in order to minimize conflict with landowners;
- conduct population surveys as required;
- registered trappers who harvest at a rate considerably below their quota and fail to achieve any meaningful gains in harvesting efficiency, shall be replaced with more efficient trappers;
- the quality of habitat for the furbearers over the long term and over the whole District, will be maintained or enhanced through forest management practices;
- a commercial fur management plan will be produced.

d. Discussion

In recent years, long haired furs have increased in value in relation to short haired furs such as beaver. It is important that the take of long haired furs such as marten and lynx be closely monitored to detect over exploitation. On the other hand, if these increasingly valuable furs are under harvested, then management decisions will be made to encourage better utilization of these species.

2. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land users are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

a. Objective

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario;

- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

b. Target

Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans and in accordance with the stated objectives.

c. Strategy

The fire management program performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- protecting values at risk through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires and control those wildfires that threaten values;
- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique.

The fire management program will be conducted within a comprehensive planning system and implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District;
- delivery plans that describe the administrative procedures and operating guides necessary to accomplish the fire management objectives set out in the area plans.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, and each response will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire;
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while ensuring that:

- legislated obligations are met;
- Ministry responsibilities are fulfilled; and
- all land and resource management requirements, relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

d. Discussion

The fire occurrence history of the District for the past 20 years by five year periods is as follows:

Years	No. of Fires	Hectares Burned
1963-67	69	50
1968-72	124	5,100
1973-77	135	2,400
1978-82	109	300

The major concern relating to forest fires in the District are:

- increased logging operations over the last few years, i.e. opening up of the Steel River Crown Management Unit. This increase combined with other logging operations in the District (American Can Canada Inc., Ontario Paper, Kimberly-Clark of Canada) lead to the following: increase in cutover area, increase in forest accessibility for recreationists, increased demand for a depleting supply of wood fibre which in turn will increase the demand for suppression resources;
- the budworm infestation which is occurring in various parts of the District will result in severe burning conditions in these areas if it continues;
- as the number of remote cottages and cottage lot subdivisions increase throughout the District, high value areas increase thus increasing the demand for rapid initial attacks on forest fires and more involved fire management planning.

The major impact of forest fires in the Terrace Bay District has been:

- disruption of the woods industry operations due to a demand for manpower or equipment to aid in extinguishing fires occurring on their limits;
- disruption of recreational opportunities brought about by the imposing of restricted fire zones and restricted travel zones during times of high fire hazard or high fire occurrence;
- multiple fire starts that tax fire suppression manpower and equipment resources and disrupt other Ministry of Natural Resources programs by placing a demand for their manpower and equipment resources;
- disruption of industrial operations because of the need to cancel their burning or work permit, because of high fire hazard or occurrence;

- a large forest fire could result in a severe loss of forest resources causing a shut down of the forest industry and heavy unemployment in the local area affected.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts the District program will emphasize:

- administering and enforcing the *Forest Fires Prevention Act;*
- developing fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities, railways, forest industry and others;
- encouraging fire prevention on Crown and private lands through education and information dissemination;
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire;
- ensuring that development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are designed so as to minimize fire spread and impact.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will continue for hazard reduction, site preparation and wildlife management purposes in areas where it has been determined that it is economically and financially feasible to do so.

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3. FISHERIES

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses.

a. General

(i) Broad objective To protect, rehabilitate, enhance and maintain Ontario's fish communities and their environment to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities and associated benefits to society.

(ii) Strategy

- using available knowledge to the fullest to manage fisheries more effectively and reduce conflicting uses of the environment;
- maintaining and, where necessary, rehabilitating aquatic environments;
- preventing overfishing by monitoring fish communities for signs of stress and adjusting permitted harvests accordingly;
- allocating the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups to provide the optimum mix of benefits, based on an objective and careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario and that a healthy, balanced fish community is maintained;
- developing an expanded knowledge base through the collection and analysis of resource inventory surveys, and by monitoring the impact of experimental management programs;
- encouraging public awareness of the issues involved in fisheries management and developing mechanisms for public involvement in management decision-making;
- enforcing current fisheries regulations consistently, equitably and effectively while ensuring that both anglers and commercial fishermen participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits, and quotas in order to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future;
- protecting the fisheries resources of the Great Lakes by working with American jurisdictions to ensure that balanced harvest of fish stocks are assured and management strategies are compatible.

(iii) Discussion The fisheries resource provides a number of benefits to society, including the provision of food, employment, recreational opportunities and nature appreciation. In recent years, however, this resource has come under stress as a result of a combination of factors which include pollution, overfishing, the invasion of new species, an inadequate knowledge base and a general lack of public awareness of the problems. Management options are being developed to redress the decline in fish stocks and fishing opportunities and to maintain the quality of the aquatic environment.

b. Sport Fishing

(i) Objective To meet the demand for sport fishing consistent with the limits of an optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) Target To meet the anticipated angling demand in the year 2000 of 100,000 angler-days, at an angler satisfaction level of 1 kilogram per angler-day or 100,000 kilograms of fish.

(iii) Strategy

- promoting greater utilization of fish species presently considered less desirable;
- encouraging a redirection of angler demand to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing;
- increasing the availability of sport fish through species introduction to barren wa-

ters, stocking of hatchery fish, etc.;
- developing a District fisheries management plan and a Lake Superior tactical plan;
- protecting/maintaining sport fish stocks in all lakes.

(iv) Discussion Sport fishing in the Terrace Bay District generally consists of angling for brook trout, rainbow trout, lake trout, northern pike and walleye.

In this District the sports fishery provides a major recreational activity to resident and non-resident anglers as well as supplying food, employment and an opportunity to appreciate nature. In 1980, approximately 83,000 angler-days were spent in the Terrace Bay District. At a projected satisfaction level of 1 kilogram of fish per angler-day, this would represent 83,000 kilograms of fish.

Approximately 50 percent of the lakes in the District are accessible by road and boat. During the winter months, snowmobile travel allows access to an even greater number of lakes. Due to the relatively low resident population density in comparison to the number of lakes in the District, fishing pressure on most lakes is not great, but over exploitation is a problem on a few individual lakes.

c. Lake Trout

(i) Objective To provide for the maintenance, protection and enhancement of lake trout populations, and to provide recreational angling opportunities to the general public for this species, based on optimum sustainable yield.

(ii) Target To produce 0.25-0.75 kilograms of lake trout per hectare per year from all lake trout waters.

(iii) Strategy
- identifying and designating lake trout lakes;
- developing management guidelines to protect significant lake trout populations through habitat protection measures and fish harvest controls;
- monitoring lake trout lakes for possible stress due to acid rain or other contaminants;
- rehabilitating degraded lake trout fisheries;
- the development of a District fisheries management plan and a Lake Superior tactical plan which will address the lake trout strategy;
- maintenance of Killala Lake as a sanctuary status to provide valuable lake trout spawn for the provincial hatchery system;
- control of commercial fishing on Lake Superior.

(iv) Discussion Terrace Bay District encompasses some 29 known lake trout lakes as well as part of Lake Superior (see appendix C). Of these, 7 lakes are classed as Class I, 11 as Class II, and 11 as Class III. Classes I and II are considered prime lake trout lakes.

Lake trout are a slow growing, late maturing species highly susceptible to over exploitation. It is believed that most of the District's lake trout lakes have felt the effects of over-exploitation at one time or the other. Documentation has not been well recorded on many of these in the past. Presently the Class I lakes and most of the Class II lakes are maintaining stable populations.

Improved access near lake trout lakes often leads to overuse although the access itself is only a secondary factor. As improved access is inevitable, the future need for more control on exploitation of lake trout will be addressed by reducing fishing seasons or limits and other management techniques.

Killala Lake will remain as a fish sanctuary against angling and commercial harvest to provide for a very important source of lake trout spawn.

Similarly the closure against commercial fishing within 1.6 kilometers of the Slate Islands will continue to provide a native Lake Superior lake trout gene pool for spawn taking and for recreational fishing.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target
- to produce 535,000 kilograms of commercial fish by the year 2000. Any increase can be achieved only through the harvest of unexploited or lightly exploited commercial species;
- to encourage the bait fish industry to meet the demands through natural and artificial culture.

(iii) Strategy
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- encouraging commercial fishermen to utilize their quotas fully;
- encouraging the harvest of species presently underutilized;

- developing a District fisheries management plan and the Lake Superior tactical plan.

(iv) Discussion Commercial fishing in the Terrace Bay District will be limited to Lake Superior. In 1980, the commercial harvest from Lake Superior totalled 60,148 kilograms of fish at a dockside value of $87,658.00. Ten thousand kilograms of lake trout were taken. Chub, whitefish and herring comprised the remainder of the catch. Six licenced commercial fishermen were operating in the District and 13 annual permits for deep water chubs were issued in 1980.

The bait fish industry in Terrace Bay is small but stable. The most common species sold are dace, chub and sucker.

At present, 18 bait fish areas are being harvested. There are 55 bait fish blocks available. It is not expected that the commercial bait fish industry will increase significantly. If the demand, however, does increase, expansion into the presently unused bait areas will meet the demand.

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4. FORESTRY

(i) Objectives

- to provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by the forest based industries and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management practices;
- to ensure that a continuous supply of wood is available to meet the Ministry of Natural Resources' year 2000 target of wood volume required by the forest industry;
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resource (wood volume and land area) as is commercially possible;
- to aid in the achievement of the job creation target of 5,000 jobs as stated in *Northwestern Ontario: a Strategy for Development*[1].

(ii) Target The target, at this point in time, assigned to the Terrace Bay District through the *Northwestern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* is 700,000 cubic meters of conifer and 300,000 cubic meters of hardwood for the year 2000. However, planning must provide sufficient flexibility and opportunity for revision to accommodate the expected increase to between 700,000 and 850,000 cubic meters of conifer.

(iii) Strategy Any anticipated problems on conifer wood supplies will be dealt with through the application of 3 general strategies:

- increased emphasis on the full utilization of cut wood by the industry;
- the identification and protection of high value forest areas will be a top priority in the restructuring of the forest fire management strategy in Ontario;
- the feasibility of reallocating some wood supplies in Northern Ontario will be examined.

The application of these strategies in the Terrace Bay District will more than offset any anticipated wood supply problems in both the short and long term.

Specifics of the forest strategy comprise:

- increasing the presently available forest land base of 778,000 hectares by reducing the area currently designated as non-operable through technological improvement in harvesting and regeneration, and through managing timber reserves;
- pursuing the fullest forest regeneration program on cutover and untreated lands as is technologically and economically possible in order to perpetuate the continuous supply of forest products;
- employing techniques of increased forest yield through tree improvement and through preharvest treatments such as cleaning, thinning and fertilization;
- encouraging the increased industrial utilization of hardwoods and other underutilized tree species as well as a much more complete utilization of preferred species, including the salvage of damaged wood;
- continuing the provision of fuelwood cutting areas to better utilize various hardwoods and to assist in meeting local energy needs;
- increasing fire, insect and disease managment efforts in order to reduce anticipated losses of wood;
- ensuring that forest management and operating plans are in place, and are prepared within a framework of multiple forest uses.

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(1) Ontario Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs. ***Northwestern Ontario: A Strategy for Development.*** *1978.*

(iv) Discussion All crown forest land in Ontario is divided into management units which are intended to supply an allowable cut on a continuous basis. The allowable cut is calculated, allocated and controlled by area. Associated timber volumes are derived from subsequent surveys. In the Terrace Bay District there are 778,000 hectares of Crown production forest land which currently (1982) produce an estimated annual available wood supply of 736,400 net merchantable cubic meters of conifer and 525,500 net merchantable cubic meters of hardwood.

Approximately 778,000 hectares of production forest land is considered to be available for wood production. It is this portion of the total forest land base that is available to provide for the long-term viability of Terrace Bay District's forest industry. The District's annual available wood supply (from a slightly larger land base) is currently estimated to be 736,400 cubic meters of conifer and 525,500 cubic meters of hardwood. Assuming present levels of management this annual available wood supply is anticipated to reduce to 706,800 cubic meters of conifer and 490,200 cubic meters of hardwood by the year 2000, following the planned removal of overmature timber volumes and adjusting for a smaller available production forest land base. However, by applying the strategies outlined above, it is expected that the annual available wood supply can be increased to reach 850,000 cubic meters of conifer.

The four major forest management units in the Terrace Bay District are the Steel River Crown Management Unit, the American Can Management Unit, the Ontario Paper Management Unit and the Kimberly-Clark Management Unit.

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5. MINING

a. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals

(i) Objective To encourage exploration for, and development of, mineral resources in the District.

(ii) Target Since the nature of mineral discovery is unpredictable and the demand for minerals is dictated by fluctuations in international trade and by the private sector, the setting of production targets for minerals is not feasible.

(iii) Strategy

- ensuring that lands with high and moderate mineral potential remain open for mineral exploration wherever possible, and that withdrawal from staking be kept to a minimum;
- implementing Ministry assistance and incentive programs to facilitate mineral exploration and development;
- expanding the geological data base through field surveys, and by the collection, storage and dissemination of up-to-date information pertinent to the search for, and development of, minerals;
- encouraging the extraction and processing of minerals to meet the target of 2,000 to 3,000 new jobs in Northwestern Ontario, as stipulated in *Northwestern Ontario: A Strategy for Development*;
- encouraging the processing of ore in Canada, and when economically feasible, in Northwestern Ontario;
- constructing resource access roads with due regard to mineral potential and, wherever possible, providing access to high potential areas.

(iv) Discussion Of all primary industries in Ontario, mining is first in value of production. Since a healthy mining industry depends among other things upon a satisfactory rate of discovery to replace extracted ore, it is essential that the land base available for mineral exploration should not be reduced unnecessarily. Land with significant mineral potential will be kept open for exploration and extraction wherever possible.

The mining industry is one of the major employers in the Terrace Bay District and is responsible for the development of the Town of Manitouwadge. During 1981, there were only two producing mines in the District. Since 1980 a new interest in mineral exploration is taking place, sparked by excellent showings in the Hemlo/Cedar Lake and Zenmac Mine areas.

Mineral potential in the Terrace Bay District is considered to be relatively high and the level of mineral exploration is expected to increase in the near future. Additional producing mines appear likely during the life of the plan and accommodations for mill sites, tailings disposal, work camps, and other related developments will have to be made to the land and water base.

b. Mineral Aggregate

(i) Objective The objective for mineral aggregate production is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) Target A target has not been set for mineral aggregate production since a detailed resource inventory and analysis for the Region is not yet available.

(iii) Strategy The objective will be achieved by:

- identifying areas of significant mineral aggregate potential;
- maintaining that potential by encouraging compatible use which would not preclude exploration and extraction activities; and
- municipalities will be encouraged to assist in this process through the identification and protection of such areas in approved official plans.

(iv) Discussion Aggregate production in this District utilizes sand, gravel and crushed rock. These materials are required mainly for road and railway construction and maintenance. A substantial amount of aggregate is also utilized by the mining industry to backfill mining shafts and produce concrete for fill consolidation.

At present the timber industry is the largest single user of aggregate followed closely by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and the Ministry of Natural Resources. Other major users of aggregate are railways, mining companies, municipalities and private contractors.

The *Terrace Bay District Land Use Guidelines* places minimal constraints on the land base available for aggregate extraction. The net areas available are 35,179 ha of high potential and 37,098 ha of moderate potential land. This represents approximately 99 percent of the total available aggregate land base.

These figures do not consider the quality of the material, access, or proximity to markets. These are factors which greatly influence exploration and extraction. For example, because of the high cost of transportation of such a bulk commodity, deposits occurring close to transportation corridors and demand centres, such as communities, take on particular significance.

There would appear to be sufficient reserves overall to sustain most users for the duration of the document. Aggregate may not always be available near the work sites where it is required.

Rehabilitation of land after extraction is required to restore the land to its former use, or to a subsequent use compatible with the surroundings of the site. Where an extraction operation will affect a large area of land, progressive rehabilitation is expected.

c. Peat

(i) Objective To identify significant areas of peat and maintain their availability for exploration and possible future extraction.

(ii) Target There is no specific target assigned for peat production.

(iii) Strategy Accessible and economically viable peatland areas of large size, especially where situated close to communities or otherwise easily accessible, will be assessed in the normal planning process for their possible requirement for future energy use.

(iv) Discussion In recent years the mining of peat as a major energy source, in use today in several European countries, has been given increasing consideration. An estimate of major peatland areas in Ontario was made in a recent study[1]. It has been estimated that the Terrace Bay District contains 286,500 hectares of both wooded and open peatland, accounting for 22.6 percent of the District's land area. The extent to which these peatlands could be economically mined has not as yet been determined and will inevitably depend upon such factors as the depth of the deposits, topographic constraints, accessibility, and distances to shipping and processing centres. As of 1982, no proposals for the mining of peat had been received in this District.

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(1)Monenco Ontario Ltd. ***Evaluation of the Potential of Peat in Ontario,*** *Ontario, Ministry of Natural Resources. Occasional Paper No 7, 1981.*

6. PROVINCIAL PARKS

(i) Goal and Objectives The goal of the Provincial Park system is to provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments in a system of provincial parks. Four objectives have been established in this regard.

- Protection Objective: To protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- Recreation Objective: To provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences.
- Heritage Appreciation Objective: To provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Tourism Objective: To provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

For ease of understanding, these objectives have been grouped and subdivided into components for which tentative targets have been developed. The regrouped objectives are Protection/ Heritage Appreciation, and Recreation/ Tourism.

(ii) Targets Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of the four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met. These targets, when translated into what is required in the Terrace Bay District, are:

Protection/Heritage Appreciation For these objectives finite biophysiographic land areas are required.

- Earth Science - To protect a system of provincially significant, representative and special earth science features through representation of each unit of Ontario's earth science history. Earth science landform/process themes are presently within existing parks in the Terrace Bay District. There are 14 known earth science themes identified in the District.
- Life Science - To protect a system of provincially significant life science features through representation by vegetative site type. A total of 27 biophysical units have been identified in the district. Existing parks in this District presently contribute 4 biological features and 1 biophysiographic unit to the representation of life science features. Seven additional biological features and 3 biophysiographic units have been identified in the District.
- Historical Resources - To protect a system of provincially significant, landscape-related, prehistorical and historical resources through representation of each theme and theme segment of Ontario history. Six historical themes have been identified for the district. All are represented in Neys Provincial Park.

Recreation and Tourism

- Day Use - to provide 17,000 recreation and tourism day use opportunities within the Terrace Bay District by the year 2000.
- Car Camping - to provide 95,000 recreation and tourism car camping opportunities in this District by the year 2000.
- Backcountry Travel - to provide 5,000 non-wilderness backcountry travel opportunities in the Terrace Bay District by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- monitoring tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary; and
- monitoring the capacity in provincial parks to meet the day use targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage;
- monitoring the capacity in the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, within and outside the provincial parks system; and
- reviewing within the context of District land use planning process, park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  i) should be recommended for park status;
  ii) should be dropped from further consideration for park status;
  iii) should be identified as an area of Natural and Scientific Interest[1] (ANSI).

d. Discussion

Neys and Rainbow Falls Provincial Parks have the capability to provide 88,000 camper nights annually if all 378 campsites are fully utilized, in addition to 29,000 day use opportunities annually. If developed fully they have the potential to supply, by the year 2000, an additional 9,000 camper nights and 4,000 day use opportunities annually. As such, the demand for day use opportunities to the year 2000 is adequately met by the District's existing parks. Car camping facilities will have to be increased by 29 campsites during the same time period, if projected demands materialize.

The existing Schreiber Channel Provincial Nature Reserve contributes 2 earth science landform/process themes. It is worth noting that Neys Provincial Park represents 6 historical theme/theme segments and other areas of significant historical potential have been identified in the District.

In addition to the 3 existing parks, table 1 identifies the status of candidate parks in the Terrace Bay District.

TABLE 1 STATUS OF CANDIDATE PARK AREAS

Candidate	Area (hectares)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Steel River	7,766	Waterway	5,000 non-wilderness backcountry recreation opportunities	Park status
Slate Islands	3,963	Natural Environment	Earth and life science features representation. Opportunities for recreation.	Park status
Channel Island	10	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature representation	Recommended as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
Cobinosh Island	90	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature representation	Recommended as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest
Red Sucker Point	380	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature representation	Park status
Gravel River	467	Nature Reserve	Earth and life science feature representation	Park status
Craigs Pit	479	Nature Reserve	Earth science feature representation	Park status
Prairie River Mouth	290	Nature Reserve	Earth and life science feature representation	Park status
Pic River Mouth	200	Nature Reserve	Earth and life science representation	Recommended as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest

(1) Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI) are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the Parks Act, and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the Government to acquire land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water which may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the provincial park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as Provincial Parks.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's co-operation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire land or restrain any private use of land.

Of the 9 park candidates which were considered no candidates have been recommended for deletion. Of the total life science units identified for the District, 1 unit is located in an existing park and 3 others in areas recommended for park status. For earth science themes existing parks provide representation for 4 themes, recommended park area provide representation for 9 others, and 1 other is represented in an ANSI.

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7. TOURISM

(i) Objective To provide from public lands and waters and to encourage on other land a continuous contribution to the economy of Northwestern Ontario from tourism while ensuring that the sustaining capacity of the environment is not exceeded and that provisions are made for outdoor recreation for local use.

(ii) Target No numerical or quantitative target has been assigned to the District in this regard.

(iii) Strategy

- identifying those specific areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Industry and Tourism concerning natural resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with commercial tourism facilities may occur;
- protecting the environment for tourism activities.

(iv) Discussion

Opportunities for highway based tourism in the Terrace Bay District are, in general, greatly hampered by topographic restrictions and to some degree by the lack of major attractions such as are present in nearby areas such as Thunder Bay and Lake Nipigon. Few requests for Crown land have been received to support this form of tourism in recent years. While the overall potential for highway based tourism is considered to be moderately low, there are specific areas, such as Rossport and Heron Bay, where the recreational opportunities available on Lake Superior and in nearby parks, provide a much greater potential for various forms of both highway and waterway based tourism.

The greatest demand for tourism opportunities and the most significant tourism potential in this District appears to be in the field of tourist outposts camps and lodges. Many of the District's lakes are inaccessible by road due to the rugged topography, particularly in the western and central portions of the District. It is expected that commercial outpost tourism for fly-in operations could substantially increase providing fish and wildlife stocks and a reasonable degree of inaccessibility by road can be maintained for commercially viable lakes. New commercial outpost camps and lodges, as well as existing opportunities, have been highlighted. In the case of areas 4 and 5 a high priority for commercial tourism development of this nature has been accorded. The establishment of actual facilities will be dependent upon sufficient fish and wildlife resources being available in the area concerned. Appendix D identifies lakes with existing development and those which have the potential for development.

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8. WILDLIFE

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To provide sustained optimum cultural, social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario through the management, protection and rehabilitation of the wildlife resources in Ontario.

(ii) Strategy

- managing the region's wildlife on a biologically sound basis;
- maintaining and, where possible, enhancing wildlife habitat through input into timber operating plans, other resource management plans, and direct habitat modifications;
- determining harvest targets on the basis of an optimum sustainable yield;
- giving Ontario residents priority in the allocation of hunting opportunities, acknowledging the commitment to Native people's Treaty rights;
- providing opportunities for increased viewing of wildlife;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitat;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife, including hunting regulations;
- improving the base of knowledge to more effectively manage wildlife.

(iii) Discussion Wildlife resources play a highly significant role in the lifestyle and economy of the planning region. They provide a source of recreation through hunting and nature appreciation, and represent a supplementary source of food for many people. Tourist related economic benefits are also substantial. Furthermore, trapping and the fur industry it sustains, represent a significant source of income for the region.

Besides the management of huntable animals the Ministry also has a responsibility for the protection of non-game and endangered species which inhabit the planning region. These include the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, golden eagle, white pelican, great blue heron, eastern cougar, and possibly piping plover.

Successful wildlife production depends upon sound management programs aimed at the maintenance and improvement of suitable habitats in conjunction with appropriate harvest controls. Provincial and regional guidelines give direction for forest management practices for the protection of significant areas of wildlife habitat. These guidelines include the requirement of modified cutting patterns, restricting clear cut size and the establishment of reserves or buffers where such practices are deemed necessary to protect wildlife resources.

To maintain or increase the quality of hunting opportunities presently existing in Northwestern Ontario, various management techniques will be required, dependent upon locally occurring conditions. Management options which may be utilized are: season restrictions, area specific licencing, control of hunter efficiency and hunter numbers, predator control and control of the age and sex structure of the harvest.

A system of wildlife management units is used to enable wildlife to be managed on the basis of ecological and socio-economic criteria. These units are used as the basic areas for data collection on factors affecting wildlife populations, development of management plans, programs and proposals, and recommendations for hunting seasons.

In previous years concern has been expressed by residents at the impact of non-residents on game availability. Now in most areas residents receive preference over non-residents in terms of licence fees and hunting season length. However, the hunting tourist does make a significant contribution to the local economy and wildlife management techniques must consider the full costs and benefits of non-resident participation in order to optimize benefits to residents of the planning region.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To protect and enhance the moose resource and to provide opportunities for recreation from moose for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario.

(ii) Target To increase its moose population to 4,800 animals with an annual harvest of 830 moose by the year 2000. This target assumes full implementation of the Ministry's moose management policy approved in 1980 in conjunction with certain assumptions, including no significant increase in the rate of moose harvest, by native people and no prolonged periods of above average winter severity.

(iii) Strategy

- co-ordinating moose habitat management with forest management practices, and the planning of other land and water uses, in order to maintain and where necessary, rehabilitate moose resources;
- exercising control over the moose harvest by the development and enforcement of specific regulations aimed at reducing pressure in key areas, and by the encouragement of hunter education and firearm proficiency test;

- implementing selective predator control programs in areas where predation is responsible for significantly depressing moose numbers;
- giving special protection to vital habitats such as aquatic feeding areas, mineral licks and winter concentration areas;
- endeavouring to maximize public road access when required to disperse hunting pressure;
- producing a district moose management plan.

(iv) Discussion Moose population numbers have been declining in recent years. In order to manage moose on a biologically sound basis, both habitat enhancement and harvest control are required.

Optimum moose habitat involves the provision of a diversity of vegetative types and age classes. In this respect wildfire and logging have generally benefitted moose by allowing new growth of varied types. To achieve good moose habitat, both wildlife and forestry personnel will be involved in a co-ordinated program of habitat management.

In 1981, 2,214 hunters spent over one million dollars in the Terrace Bay District and harvested 340 moose. Predator control may be necessary to reach a hunter harvest of 830 moose. Presently, the wolf population is uncontrolled with less than 12 wolves trapped each year.

Habitat for moose in general is improving with the increased timber harvest that is taking place. It is important that the co-operation of forest management continues in order to protect important winter concentration areas, aquatic feeding areas and any mineral licks that may occur in the District.

More roads are being built, primarily by the forest industry, which aid in dispersing the hunting pressure and increasing the allowable hunter harvest.

c. Deer

(i) Objective To manage the deer population consistent with habitat capability, land use and well-being of the species and to provide opportunities for economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To produce 650 animals with an annual harvest of 65 deer by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy The objective will be achieved by:

- promoting the maintenance and improvement of deer habitat;
- implementing wolf control programs in areas where predation is responsible for significantly depressing deer numbers;
- producing a district deer management plan.

(iv) Discussion In 1981, 40 deer were harvested by 223 hunters in the Terrace Bay District. An increase over 20 years to an annual harvest of 65 deer is not a large increase and should be attainable.

Particular attention will be paid to the Rossport Islands (43.3 km^2) where a population of approximately 433 deer exists and where most of the harvest comes from at present. Climate, in particular snow depth, is a primary factor in determining deer numbers and distribution. The adverse affect of snow depths can be improved by maintaining proper conifer cover.

d. Black Bear

(i) Objective To manage the black bear population consistent with habitat capability, land use and the well-being of the species, and to provide opportunities for economic and social benefits from hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To increase the annual bear harvest to 150 bear by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- increasing the assessment of bear populations in the District;
- promoting black bear as a desirable big game species;
- continuing modified timber harvesting in order to improve bear habitat;
- minimizing nuisance bear problems;
- producing a district bear management plan.

(iv) Discussion Until recently, black bear have been regarded as an underutilized big game resource, although over exploitation in specific areas may be occurring. Black bear are sensitive to hunting pressure becaus of their low rate of reproduction. The introduction in 1979 of a separate bear licence should provide a more accurate assessment of hunter numbers. Close analysis of harvest data is required to detect any changes in population structure that could indicate an over harvest situation.

In the spring of 1982, 47 black bears were harvested in the Terrace Bay District.

e. Caribou

(i) Objective To manage caribou for the conservation and maintenance of the species and its habitat.

(ii) Target No numerical or quantitative target has been assigned regarding caribou.

(iii) Strategy

- protecting the two major populations in the District;
- identifying and protecting caribou habitat, particularly calving areas;
- producing a district caribou management plan.

(iv) Discussion In general terms caribou populations have declined dramatically in the early part of this century and are still on the decline in most areas. Two areas in this District that have not experienced population declines are the Slate Islands and Pic Island. The nature of these two areas and the absence of predators have resulted in two relatively stable populations.

It is assumed that the last few pockets of caribou in the District occupy the most suitable environment for caribou. It is important to identify the components of their environment that have contributed to their survival. One such widely identified component is the practice of woodland caribou calving on islands and peninsulas as protection against predation on their calves.

f. Small Game and Waterfowl

(i) Objective To meet the demand for hunting and viewing opportunities for waterfowl and small game and to increase the opportunities for recreational, economic and cultural benefits from waterfowl and small game resources.

(ii) Target No targets have been assigned.

(iii) Strategy

- maintaining habitat quality for upland game;
- protecting or maintaining identified staging and breeding areas for waterfowl;
- developing improved information systems on hunter participation and harvest;
- making management recommendations consistent with the needs of resources.

(iv) Discussion Waterfowl hunting in the District is poor. There is little production in the District and most migrations are via the central flyway to the west of the District. Many of the Canada Geese of the Mississippi Valley population migrate across Lake Superior but generally offer few hunting opportunities in the District. Some lakes and rivers have good goldeneye populations and nesting cavities.

Small game hunting represents a high percentage of total hunting opportunities in the District. The most sought after species is ruffed grouse, but the spruce grouse is also an important species. Locally, snowshoe hares provide many hunting opportunities due to a long open season. The proportion of the population of these species taken each year is very small and it is likely that a larger harvest could be sustained.

g. Non-consumptive Uses

(i) Objectives

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list;
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both nongame and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide benefits from tourism;
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity;
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both nongame and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include
  - endangered, threatened or rare species;
  - populations of significant wildlife species (both nongame and game).
- to work cooperatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both nongame and game);

- to increase nongovernment participation in the identification and management of wildlife, in particular endangered, threatened or rare species;
- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the value of wildlife resources (both nongame and game), and nonconsumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

9. WILD RICE

(i) Broad Objective To provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to Native people.

(ii) Objectives
- to provide a source of food for Native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production;
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers, and others involved in the wild rice industry.

(iii) Target
To increase the average annual harvest of wild rice in the Terrace Bay District by the year 2000 to 1,000 kilograms per year.

(iv) Strategy
- continuing experimental plantings to establish areas suitable for commercial harvesting of a food product;
- undertaking surveys of the water bodies of the District to determine their potential to produce wild rice;
- protecting any areas found to have suitable habitat for wild rice in order to sustain future production;
- encouraging the use of improved methods of cultivation and harvesting of wild rice in the event a commercially harvestable crop is established;
- encouraging the processing of "green rice"[1] within Canada.

(v) Discussion
Wild rice occurs in the Terrace Bay District in very insignificant quantities. There are no commercially harvestable stands at present.

Experimental wild rice planting has been ongoing since 1976, however, very minimal success has been realized and plantings have generally involved small areas. No detailed survey has been attempted to determine the potential of water bodies in the District to produce wild rice. Overall, the District's potential for wild rice is assumed to be low.

Strategies which might be applied to districts having high or moderate potential growing areas are not necessarily viable here. Seeding and harvesting may be permitted where biological conditions are suitable and where resource conflicts can be resolved.

10. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Terrace Bay District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

(1)"green rice" refers to rice harvested from the plant before it is dried and processed.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	District Targets (Year 2000)
Aggregate	No numerical target has been assigned. The District will continue to meet the demand for aggregate
Agriculture	Protect CLI Classes 1-4 agricultural lands
Commercial Fishing	535,000 kg/yr harvested from Lake Superior only
Cottaging	350 Crown land cottage lots (year 2000)
Crown Land Recreation	n/a
Forestry (conifer) (hardwood)	700,000 NMm^3/year 300,000 NMm^3/year
Hunting (moose) (deer) (bear)	830 animals/year 65 animals/year 150 animals/year
Mining	While no mining target was assigned to the District, in excess of 98% of the high, moderate and low mineral potential Crown land remains available for exploration
Peat	n/a
Provincial Parks	17,000 day use opportunities, 95,000 car camping opportunities, 5,000 non-wilderness opportunities, 4 life science biophysiographic units, 14 earth science geological themes
Rural Residential	n/a
Sport Fishing	100,000 kg/year
Tourism	38 new lakes will be considered for outpost camps or lodges
Trapping	4,600 beaver/year (indicator species only)
Urban Development	n/a
Wild Rice Harvesting	1,000 kg/year

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 21 areas. Each area has individual resource characteristics and user activities. The land use policy for each area states which Ministry programs could operate on Crown land and what guidelines or conditions may apply. Where the Ministry would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, these are noted under the guidelines. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different from that in adjacent areas or is carried out under different conditions.

The format for presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This identifies the location of the area, the present use and level of development, major resource values, previous commitments (eg. timber licences on Crown land) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of uses permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activity
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes. The Area Activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term primary is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. Secondary means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses, e.g. tourism, will require specific considerations in particular portion of the area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand, Crown cottaging development for example, but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated land uses may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its land use guidelines have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformity with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the circulation for comment of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans developed to guide activities within each area in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses, especially the primary and secondary uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to Provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area adjacent to the Reserve.

Figure 3

TERRACE BAY DISTRICT

N

Miles 10 0 10

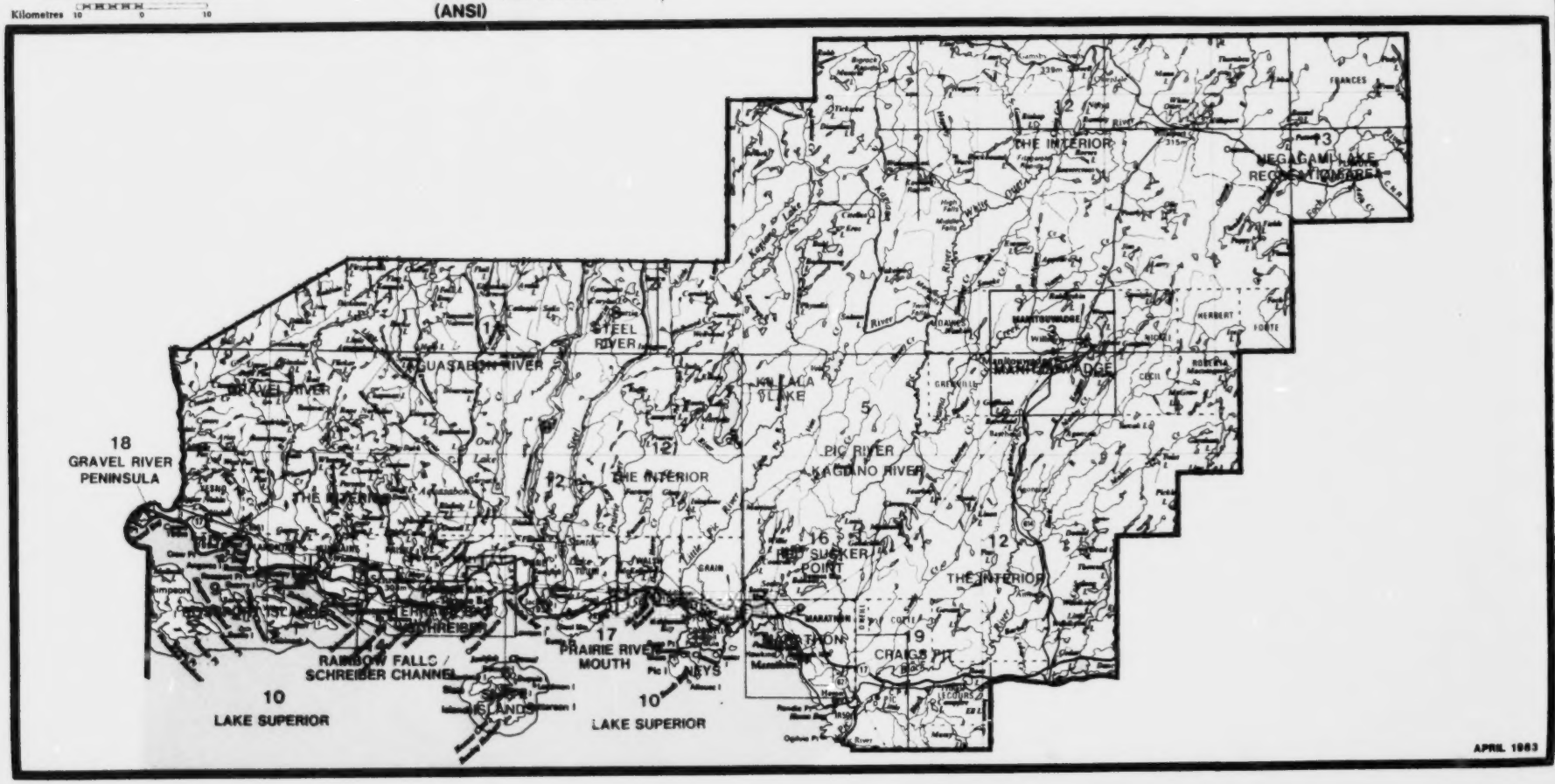
Kilometres 10 0 10

LEGEND

9 AREA NUMBER

AREA BOUNDARY

* AREA OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ANSI)



1. TERRACE BAY/SCHREIBER

a. Area Description

This area encompasses all of the land area within the Schreiber and Terrace Bay municipal boundaries, excluding the Slate Islands, and a portion of Lake Superior. The area has developed as both a timber harvesting and processing centre and as a service center for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Aguasabon Hydro generating complex is located in this area. The major industry is forestry which employs a large percentage of the area's population. This is the most densely populated and developed portion of the Terrace Bay District. The area forms a very small part of Kimberly-Clark's timber licence.

The close proximity to the moderating influence of Lake Superior results in sharply contrasting climatic conditions from the more inland areas. This has a profound effect on the recreational patterns of the poulation.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent of this area is to provide for mixed uses such as permanent residences, industry, commercial and public services, public open spaces recreation, and resoure extraction to allow for the continued growth of the community subject to official plans and zoning by-law.

Future permanent residential, commercial, tourism and service development will be encouraged within or adjacent to existing built up areas. The Aguasabon Hydro generating complex will continue to be of major importance. Resource extraction activities and intensive recreational facilities within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior will be permitted only under controlled conditions and within specific guidelines. Any development on Crown land near the Terrace Bay Municipal Airport must comply with Ministry of Transportation and Communications airport requirements.

In this particular area, activities will take into account two known historic sites, a significant waterfall and gorge, an area of kettled terrain significant as an earth science feature, and a deer yarding area.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 1 - TERRACE BAY/SCHREIBER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will generally be permitted except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior, in conjunction with official plans and zoning by-laws.
Agriculture	x		There is no significant agricultural potential in the Terrace Bay District, however, the Ministry of Natural Resources will consider making Crown land available on request after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		In Lake Superior but not within 1 kilometer of any river mouth.
Cottaging		x	Existing activities will continue. No new cottage development will be permitted on Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting will generally be permitted except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior and on offshore islands, where restricted extraction may be permitted under specific management control guidelines.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and extraction will generall be permitted except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior and offshore islands, where restricted activites may be permitted under specific management control guidelines.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road development will general be permitted on Crown lands except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior where road construction will be approved only as part of a specific development proposal.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential development will not be permitted on Crown land and will be discouraged on private land.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		This activity will be encouraged within or adjacent to existing built up areas in accordance with approved official plans or zoning by-laws.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		Urban development will continue in accordance with municipal official plans and zoning by-laws.

2. MARATHON

a. Area Description

This area includes all lands and waters within the municipal boundaries of Marathon, with the exception of a 479 ha area of land encompassing Craigs Pit and Craigs Bluff (Area 20). The area has developed as a timber harvesting and processing center. The major industry is forestry which employs a large percentage of the area's population. The area forms a very small part of both the American Can timber licence area as well as the Steel River Crown Management Unit.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent of this area is to provide for mixed uses such as permanant residences, industry, commercial and public services, public open space recreation, and resource extraction to allow for the continued growth of the community subject to the official plan and zoning by-law.

Future permanent residential, commercial, tourism and service development will be encouraged within or adjacent to existing built up areas. Resource extraction activities and intensive recreational facilities within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior will be permitted only under controlled conditions and within specific guidelines. Mileage 9 on the Pic River has been identified by Ontario Hydro as a secondary (alternate) potential hydro development site and will be protected accordingly. Any development on Crown land near the Marathon Municipal Airport must comply with Ministry of Transportation and Communications airport requirements.

In this particular area, activities will take into account the presence of a known Great Blue Heron nesting site and a documented historic site.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 2 — MARATHON

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will generally be permitted except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior in conjunction with the Official plan and zoning by-laws.
Agriculture	x		There is no significant agricultural potential in the Terrace Bay District, however, the Ministry of Natural Resources will consider making Crown land available on request after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		In Lake Superior but not within 1 kilometer of any river mouth.
Cottaging		x	Existing activities will continue. No new cottage development will be permitted on Crown land.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting will generally be permitted except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior and on offshore islands, where restricted extraction may be permitted buy only under specific management control guidelines.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and extraction will generally by permitted except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior and offshore islands, where restricted activities may be permitted but only under specific management control guidelines.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road development will generally be permitted on Crown lands except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior where road construction will be approved only as part of a specific development proposal.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential development will not be permitted on Crown land and will be discouraged on private land.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		This activity will be encouraged within or adjacent to existing built up areas in accordance with the approved Official plan or zoning by-laws.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		Urban development will continue in accordance with the municipal Official plan and zoning by-laws.

3. MANITOUWADGE

a. Area Description

The area consists of all lands and waters within the municipal boundaries of the Township of Manitouwadge. The community is a mineral extraction and processing centre, as well as a centre for timber extraction activities. The area is serviced by highway and railway facilities. The area forms a part of the American Can and Ontario Paper timber licences.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent of this area is to provide for mixed uses such as permanent residences, industry, commercial and public services, public open spaces recreation, and resoure extraction to allow for the continued growth of the community subject to official plans and zoning by-laws.

Future permanent residential, commercial, tourism and service development will be encouraged within or adjacent to existing built up areas. Any development on Crown land near the Manitouwadge Municipal Airport must comply with Ministry of Transportation and Communications airport requirements.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 3 - MANITOUWADGE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will generally be permitted.
Agriculture	x		The area does not contain significant agricultural land, however the Ministry of Natural Resources will consider making Crown land available on request after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Additional cottaging will be considered on Wowun, Kaginu and Morley Lakes, subject to the preparation and recommendations of lake development plans.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forestry activities will continue in accordance with Ministry approved plans and agreements.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	Rural residenial development will not be permitted on Crown land and will be discouraged on private land.
Sports Fishing	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Tourism	x		This activity will be encouraged within or adjacent to existing built up areas.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development	x		Urban development will continue in accordance with municipal official plans and zoning by-laws.

4. GRAVEL RIVER

a. Area Description

The area consists of the northwest portion of the planning area extending east to Rocke and Chapman Lakes and south to and including Pays Plat and Big Duck Lakes. The area consists of an undeveloped portion of the Domtar timber licence west of the Gravel River and a relatively undeveloped area east of the Gravel River held under timber licence by Kimberly-Clark of Canada Limited. At present, the main uses are fly-in commercial tourism and low intensity public recreation. In the near future, some timber harvesting is expected to occur in this area.

b. Land Use Intent

The main intent of the area is to provide increased opportunities for commercial outpost tourism and public recreation. The importance of timber, mineral and aggregate extraction will continue to be recognized. These activities will be managed in accordance with the primary intent of the area. This may be accomplished by varying the method of extraction, for example, selective cutting or strip cutting, the time of year extraction takes place, and/or by placing appropriate controls on road development.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 4 - GRAVEL RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of commercial outpost tourism values and important fish and game habitat will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Additional remote cottatge development will be allowed on lakes over 50 hectares not suitable for commercial outpost camp development. Linear cottage development will not be permitted. All cottage development will be subject to the preparation and recommendations of lake development plans.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Timber extraction methods and operations, although generally permitted, will be controlled in order to maintain the primary intent of the area.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and extraction activities, although generally permitted, will be controlled in order to maintain the primary intent of the area.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Commercial tourism will have a high priority in this zone. The following lakes have existing outpost camps: Pays Plat, Sandridge, Charlotte, Cavers, Liver, Greenhedge and Beavertrap. The following lakes will be considered for additional outposts camps: Kamuck, Dickison, Flicker, Carib, Baldwin, Hall, Cloutier, Chance, McGoey, Sinclair, Upper Pays Plat, Rope, North Line, Tonimac, Fitzpatrick, Kaylyn, Aries and Big Duck. The aforementioned lakes will be reviewed in the future relevant to their potential and degree of usage. Measures will then be applied as deemed necessary to protect areas of significant commercial tourism value.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

5. PIC RIVER/KAGIANO RIVER

a. Area Description

An area extending north of the Municipality of Marathon to just south of Mair Road and mainly from Pic and Kagiano Rivers west to and including Boomerang and Coubran Lakes. The area is relatively undeveloped and contains portions of both the American Can timber licence and the Steel River Crown Management Unit. Existing usage consists mainly of fly-in commercial tourism and low intensity public recreation. Buhl, Boomerang, Bamoos and Coubran Lakes are considered to be prime lake trout lakes.

b. Land Use Intent

The main intent of the area is to provide increased opportunities for commercial outpost tourism and public recreation. The importance of timber, mineral and aggregate extraction will continue to be recognized. These activities will be managed in accordance with the primary intent of the area. This may be accomplished by varying the method of extraction, for example, selective cutting, strip cutting, the time of year extraction takes place and/or by placing appropriate controls on road development.

All activities will take into account identified spawning areas.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 5. - PIC RIVER/KAGIANO RIVER

Activity	Acceptance		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Operating guidelines for the protection of commercial outpost tourism values and important fish and game habitat will be reflected in quarry and work permits.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Additional remote cottage development will be allowed on lakes over 50 hectares not suitable for commercial outpost camp development. Linear cottage development will not be permitted. All cottage development will be subject to the preparation and recommendations of lake development plans.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Timber extraction methods and operations, will be managed in order to maintain the primary intent of the area.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and extraction activities, will be managed to maintain the primary intent of the area.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Commercial tourism will have a high priority in this zone. The following lakes have existing outpost camps: My, Michal, Jim, Long Alice, Solann, North Skipper, Little Martinet, Eris, Birston, Boomerang, Eros, Vein and Little Vein. The following lakes will be considered for additional outpost camps: Buhl, Helianthus, Boyer, Lois and Huck. The aforementioned lakes will be reviewed in the future relevant to their potential and degree of usage. Measures will then be applied as deemed necessary to protect areas of significant commercial tourism value.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

6. SLATE ISLANDS

a. Area Description

The Slate Island group is located in Lake Superior, 13 kilometers southeast of Terrace Bay. The area includes the portion of Lake Superior within 1.6 kilometers of the islands. The islands are 3,963 ha in size.

These islands have long been of interest to the scientific community for both biological and botanical studies. At present, in addition to the scientific studies on the islands, there is a considerable amount of recreational use of the area in the form of sport fishing and camping along with hiking, wildlife viewing and photography. Twelve hectares of land on the south shore of the island are used as a Federal lighthouse complex.

No timber harvesting has taken place since the 1930's. The Lake Superior portion of this zone is considered a prime lake trout water body.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. The primary land use intentions for this area include a variety of outdoor recreation activities and the preservation of significant earth and life science features. The area should also serve as an outdoor laboratory for a wide variety of scientific studies and research projects. Some significant life sciences features that require protection include the woodland caribou herd, several rare arctic disjuncts and subalpine wildflowers and several important nesting sites for a variety of shorebirds and Great Blue Herons.

The two documented prehistoric sites representing the "Michigan" and "Iroquoian" cultures found on the islands and the geological features of the islands should also be protected.

It is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. An outline of the activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the land use activity section which follows, however, it most be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 6 - SLATE ISLANDS

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that bait fishing be permitted for personal use only.
Commercial Fishing		x	The present regulation which prohibits commercial fishing in this area will be continued.
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping		x	It is recommended that trapping may be permitted for habitat management purposes only.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

7. KILLALA LAKE

a. Area Description

All of Killala Lake and a band of shoreline 120 meters in width extending inland from the high water mark of the lake make up this area.

The main purpose of the area in recent years has been to supply up to 70% of the lake trout hatchery spawn for Northern Ontario. The area has been closed to sports fishing since October 1, 1976. The only structural development in the area is a cabin, used in conjunction with the Provincial spawn collection program. Forestry operations are active in the vicinity. The area is a small part of the Steel River Crown Management Unit.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent of the area is to provide high quality lake trout spawn for the Provincial fisheries program. In addition to the sensitive lake trout population, land uses in this area will also take into account the presence of a documented prehistoric site.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 7 - KILLALA LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will be allowed under controlled conditions to ensure that a high level of water quality is maintained.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing		x	Prohibited by legislation.
Tourism	x		Fly-in opportunities will be permitted. No structural development will be permitted.
Trapping	x		Trapping will be allowed to continue, however, no trapline cabins will be permitted.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		
Urban Development		x	

8. STEEL RIVER

a. Area Description

The area encompasses a 200 meter zone along each side of the Steel Lake and River system north of Santoy Lake including Diablo Lake. The waterway is a designated Provincial canoe route consisting of 3 separate published trips. This 4,450 hectare area of land and 3,316 ha area of water is located within the Steel River Crown Management Unit and is marked by wide variations in topography. An additional area of land and water on the Steel River extends into and is managed by the Geraldton District.

Present usage is mainly unstructured public recreation with the emphasis on canoeing, fishing and hunting. There is some fly-in tourism for the same recreational purposes. Cairngorm Lake is considered a prime lake trout lake.

b. Land Use Intent

The area is recommended for park status. The existing tenured properties at the north end of Santoy Lake will be excluded from the park.

The Steel River area has the potential to provide 5,625 backcountry (non-wilderness) opportunities annually, and to represent several earth and life science features for site districts 3W4 and 3W5.

It is further recommended that most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. An outline of the activities which are recommended for continuation are given in the Land Use Activity section, however, it must be realized that in some instances further refinement may be required.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 8 - STEEL RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads	x		Road development will be consistent with existing guidelines. An additional road crossing may be developed between Cairngorm and Steel Lake to facilitate timber harvesting in Area 11.
Rural Residential		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sports Fishing	x		It is recommended that sports fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism	x		It is recommended that existing levels of fly-in usage by local outfitters will be allowed to continue but that no habitational development such as outpost camps be permitted.
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

9. ROSSPORT ISLANDS

a. Area Description

All islands in Lake Superior south of Rossport, extending from the western District boundary to and including Copper Island and excluding Nicol Island. The area includes a portion of Lake Superior which extends one kilometer south and east of the island chain. This area is heavily used for recreational purposes by both local and non-local users. Existing uses include fishing, boating, viewing, hunting, rockhounding, commercial charter boat operations, outpost camps and commercial fishing.

Kenny Lake and the waters of Lake Superior are considered to be prime lake trout water bodies.

b. Land Use Intent

The main purpose of this area is to provide low intensity public recreation opportunities. Secondary uses, such as resource extraction and commercial tourism, may be permitted where the main intent of the area can be maintained. Further severance or subdivision of private lands will be discouraged. The continued heavy use of game and fish stocks may require special management actions to ensure existing populations do not become depleted. A more detailed management plan for the area's resources will be developed.

Channel Island (10 hectares) represents an earth science marine landform/process theme consisting of a 1.5 kilometer long shoreline outcrop. This rock outcrop is of national significance as it represents the type section of the Rossport Formation, Sibley Group.

Cobinosh Island (90 hectares) represents an earth science lacustrine landform/process theme consisting of an impressive series of raised cobble ridges (Timiskaming Interstadial). The occurrence of these ridges is of significance to the interpretation of the lake history in that they reveal the successive stages of post lake levels. Both Channel and Cobinosh Islands are recommended to be managed as "Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest".

In this particular area activities will take into account the presence of three known Great Blue Heron nesting sites and a columnar basalt earth science feature.

c. Land Use Activity for Area No. 9 - ROSSPORT ISLANDS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		The gill netting restriction in this area will be maintained. The level of activity will be closely monitored to ensure it does not jeopardize sport fishing opportunities.
Cottaging		x	Cottages on Crown land will not be permitted. Development on private land will be discouraged.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction may be permitted provided that specific control guidelines have been approved for the proposed area.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		This activity will be closely monitored to ensure that fish populations remain at acceptable levels.
Tourism	x		Existing levels of tourist activity may continue and will be closely monitored. Tourism activities on Crown land will only be allowed to expand where conflicts with other recreational activities are minimal.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		There are no commercially harvestable sites at present.
Urban Development		x	

10. LAKE SUPERIOR

a. Area Description

The area is composed of the shoreline and portions of Lake Superior, extending 2 kilometers north of Highway 17, from the Gravel River to the Pic River, excluding municipal and park areas and including Nicol Island. The Lake Superior portion of this area extends to the United States border. The area's activities are heavily influenced by the moderating effects of Lake Superior which tends towards cooler, shorter summers and milder winters. Existing uses consist of general Crown land recreation, pockets of residential development, commercial tourism highway oriented service, resource extraction and cottaging.

The area includes small portions of Kimberly-Clark and American Can timber licences and the Steel River Crown Management Unit. It should be noted that due to rough topography, a high percentage of the area is considered inoperable for timber extraction. The portion of Lake Superior and Little Santoy Lake are considered to be prime lake trout water bodies.

b. Land Use Intent

The main intent of this area will be to provide special recreational opportunities and to maintain the high aesthetic values of the north shore of Lake Superior. The importance of tourism in the area is recognized and some expansion may be permitted. Resource extraction activities will generally be permitted but restrictions may be applied to reduce conflicts with recreation and preservation objectives. The islands south of the Coldwell Peninsula will be considered for inclusion into Neys Park during the park master plan review. The acceptable uses and guidelines contained in the land use activity section do not apply to the Pays Plat Indian Reserve 51 and the portion of the Pic/Heron Bay Indian Reserve 50 contained within this area. While the Province does not have jurisdiction over the Indian Reserves, it is hoped that the activities on the reserves will be compatible with private or Crown uses on adjoining lands and waters.

A 200 hectare area located along the west bank of the Pic River at its point of entry into Lake Superior is of significance from both an earth and life science perspective. Two earth science landform/process themes, consisting of aeolian and fluvial features found on a large shoreline dune complex on a deltaic sand plain, are found within this area. In terms of the life science significance the area represents a weakly broken deltaic sands and valley train deposit biophysiographic unit. This provides a habitat for two plant species considered rare in Ontario. In addition the area has documented historic and prehistoric sites. This area will be managed as an "Area of Natural and Scientific Interest".

In this particular area, activities will take into account the presence of 3 significant geological sites, 22 bird nesting sites, 12 historic and prehistoric sites and 4 important deer and caribou habitat areas.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 10 - LAKE SUPERIOR

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Aggregate extraction will generally be permitted except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior.
Agriculture	x		The area does not contain significant agricultural land.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		In Lake Superior but not within 1 kilometer of any river mouth.
Cottaging		x	Existing activities will continue. No new cottage development will be permitted on Crown land.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Timber harvesting will generally be permitted except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior and on offshore islands, where restricted extraction may be permitted but only under specific management control guidelines.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration and extraction will generally be permitted except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior and offshore islands, where restricted activities may be permitted but only under specific management control guidelines.
Provincial Parks		x	No new parks are proposed. The Coldwell Peninsula offshore islands are to be considered for additions to Neys Provincial Park during the master plan review.
Roads	x		Roads will generally be permitted except within 300 meters of the shoreline of Lake Superior where road construction will be approved only as part of a specific development proposal.
Rural Residential	x		Will generally be discouraged on private and Crown lands but may be permitted adjacent to existing residential development.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Will be encouraged on private land adjacent to existing developments and generally discouraged on Crown land.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		There are no commercially harvestable sites at present.
Urban Development		x	

11. AGUASABON RIVER

a. Area Description

An area extending from Bluff and Ducell Lakes northerly to the north boundary of the Terrace Bay District and from the Steel River Reserve westerly to a line just east of Rocke and Chapman Lakes. The area is part of both the Kimberly-Clark of Canada Limited timber licence and the Steel River Crown Management Unit. Present uses of the area are timber harvesting and public recreation. The Aguasabon River Diversion is of primary importance to the generating station at Terrace Bay. Road acess to the area is by private road only. Catlonite and Owl Lakes are considered to be prime lake trout lakes.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent of the area is to provide for resource extraction activities such as forestry and mining. The area may also provide increased public recreational opportunities for such unstructured activities as hunting, fishing, camping and picnicking. Only developments associated with water control or timber extraction will be permitted on or adjacent to Water Power Lease Agreement 22.

In this particular area, activities will take into account the presence of a known Osprey nesting site and a black spruce provenance study area.

The existing roads in this area should continue to provide access for resource extraction and recreational activities.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 11 - AGUASABON RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction weill generally be permitted throughout the area.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Additional remote cottaging will be considered on lakes over 50 hectares. Linear cottages will be considered on the following lakes: Chorus, Bray, Felix and Stingray. All cottage development will be subject to the preparation and recommendations of lake development plans.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forest management activities will be encouraged.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will generally be encouraged throughout the area.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road access will be encouraged to support both resource extraction and public recreation activities.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		There are no commercially harvestable sites at present.
Urban Development		x	

12. THE INTERIOR

a. Area Description

This area is the major portion of the planning area north of Highway 17, and contains a mix of resource extraction, tourism and recreation activities. This mix includes forest management programs on both Crown and company management units, the disposition of Crown land for cottaging and commercial tourism facilities, the management of fish and wildlife resources and the exploration and development of mineral and aggregate resources. Prairie, Ruffle, Klinestiver, Santoy, Little Santoy, Dead Otter, Madoson and Cirrus Lakes are considered to be prime lake trout lakes.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary intent of the area will be to provide for resource extraction activities. Cottaging, general Crown land recreation and outpost camp tourism will continue to be of importance. Additional cottage development will generally take priority over additional outpost camp proposals. Mileage 74 on the Pic River has been identified by Ontario Hydro as a secondary (alternate) potential hydro development site and will be protected accordingly. The acceptable uses and guidelines contained in the land use activity section do not apply to the portion of the Pic/Heron Bay Indian Reserve 50 contained within this area. While the Province does not have jurisdiction over the Indian Reserves, it is hoped that the activities on the Reserve will be compatible with private or Crown land uses on adjoining lands and waters.

In this particular area, activities will take into account the presence of 9 historic and prehistoric sites, 1 significant geological site, 4 major fish spawning sites, 4 bird nesting sites, 4 primary moose habitat areas, 1 unique vegetation site and 9 International Biological Programme (IBP) sites.

Existing public and private roads should continue to provide access for resource extraction and recreational activities.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 12 - INTERIOR

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Exploration and extraction will generally be permitted throughout the area.
Agriculture	x		There is no significant agricultural potential in the Terrace Bay District, however, the Ministry of Natural Resources will consider making Crown land available on request after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging	x		Additional remote cottaging will be considered on lakes over 50 hectares. Linear cottages will be considered on the following lakes: Kagiano, Poppy, Fields and Rhea. All cottage development will be subject to the preparation and recommendation of lake development plans.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forest management activities will be encouraged.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Exploration and extraction will generally be encouraged throughout the area.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Road access will be encouraged to support both resource extraction and public recreation activities.
Rural Residential	x		May be encouraged on private land adjacent to existing residential development. Discouraged on Crown land.
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Additional commercial tourist developments will be encouraged on private lands adjacent to existing developments. Additional outpost camps may be permitted. Fly-in main base lodges will also be considered. The following lakes have existing outpost camps: Glory, Ice, Gowan, Pan, Lola, Route, Lorna, Macutagon, Musher, Garnham, Goodchild, Sprucetop, Little Garnham, an unnamed lake northeast of Runnalls Lake, and an unnamed lake east of Killala Lake. The following lakes will be considered for additional outpost camps: Tunica, Dianthus, Klinestiver, Stillwell, Palmquist, Stevens, Devork, Picarson, Mustela, Robb, Tickseed, Everest, Festuca, Fran and Pody. The aforementioned lakes will be reviewed in the future relevant to their potential and degree of usage. Measures will then be applied as deemed necessary to protect areas of significant commercial tourism value. Highway based tourism uses will generally be discouraged on Crown land in this area.
Trapping	x		
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		There are no commercially harvestable sites at present.
Urban Development		x	

13. NAGAGAMI LAKE RECREATION AREA

a. Area Description

This area consists of a minor portion of Nagagami Lake located in Flanders and Frances Townships and a corresponding band of shoreline 610 meters in width measured inland from the high water mark of the lake. The major portion of this area is locted in Hearst District in Hiawatha and Nagagami Townships.

Structural development in both Districts' portions consists of four commercial lodges on Nagagami Lake. The area is part of a designated canoe route which supports significant canoeing use. It also receives relatively heavy winter angling pressure. This recreational area is within the American Can Canada Inc. Management Unit, but is not scheduled for access or harvesting over the next twenty years.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use within this area will be commercial tourism with some public recreation opportunities. The intent of the area is to maintain an undisturbed shoreline environment and a high quality warm water sport fishery in support of the recreational needs of the existing commercial facilities on the lake.

The control of road locations and their use in this area and adjacent areas will be used to maintain acceptable levels of angling pressure. Forest management and operating plans will contain guidelines for the protection of recreational values, historical and/or archaeological sites, and significant fisheries or wildlife habitats.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 13 - NAGAGAMI LAKE

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		No quarry permits will be issued within 120 meters of Nagagami Lake.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Existing bait fishing will be permitted in association with the existing commercial tourism operations on the lake.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	The disposition of Crown land for either remote or subdivision cottaging will not be permitted.
Crown Land Recreation	x		No new public facilities, such as access points, will be permitted within this area.
Forestry	x		Modified harvest techniques will be used to protect the recreational environment and fish and wildlife habitats.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. The Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights on all unpatented mining claims within 120 meters of water bodies in this area.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		No primary or secondary forest access roads will be permitted in this area. Detailed guidelines for the location and use of roads in this and adjacent areas will be developed to control access and pressure on the fish and wildlife resources of the area.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		The existing level of tourism will continue. No new development or expansion of existing facilities that would increase pressure on the fish and wildlife resources will be permitted in this area.
Trapping	x		The existing harvest will continue and trappers will be encouraged to use the trapline resources more fully in keeping with permitted quotas.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No harvestable stands exist on the lake and experimental planting will not be promoted in this area.
Urban Development		x	

14. RAINBOW FALLS/SCHREIBER CHANNEL

a. Area Description

This area consists of two existing Provincial Parks, namely: (1) Rainbow Falls (includes Rossport Campground), a 576 hectare "Recreation" class park; and (2) Schreiber Channel, a 13 hectare "Nature Reserve" class park. These Provincial Parks are located along the north shore of Lake Superior. Rainbow Falls has the capability to provide 52,222 camper nights in addition to 4,855 day-use opportunities annually. The main activities in these parks have been recreation and preservation of special or sensitive features.

b. Land Use Intent

These parks will continue to be managed under the approved guidelines for each of their park classifications. In addition park master plans will determine the management and acceptable uses for the future.

Rainbow Falls and Schreiber Channel are still operated without approved master plans which may be developed in the near future. Until that time only existing activities will be allowed to continue. Permitted activities for these two existing Provincial Parks will comply with Ontario Provincial Parks Planning and Management Policies.

15. NEYS PARK

a. Area Description

This area consists of all land and water of Neys Provincial Park. Neys is a "Natural Environment" class park encompassing a 3,260 hectare area and has operated under an approved park master plan since 1977. This park has the capability to provide 35,511 camper nights in addition to 23,789 day-use opportunities annually and is only moderately developed. The main activities are recreation, protection and interpretation of the natural environment.

b. Land Use Intent

Neys Park area will continue to be managed under the approved guidelines for this class of park. In addition the approved park master plan will continue to determine the management methods and acceptable uses for this area.

Permitted activities can be ascertained from the approved park master plan.

16. RED SUCKER POINT

a. Area Description

This 380 hectare area is located at Red Sucker Point on the shoreline of Lake Superior in the south central portion of the District. Present use consists of unstructured Crown land recreation, trapping and some Canadian Pacific Railway track maintenance. The area is presently not accessed by road.

This area represents a lacustrine earth science landform/process theme consisting of a continuous series of raised cobble beach ridges dating to the Nipissing stage of the Superior Basin (Timiskaming Interstadial). This series of beach ridges is considered one of the best developed features of its kind on the north shore of Lake Superior. The area is also of historical significance.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No 16. - RED SUCKER POINT

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

17. PRAIRIE RIVER MOUTH

a. Area Description

A 290 hectare area located in the general area of the Prairie River mouth where it enters Lake Superior in the south central portion of the District. Present use consists of general public recreation, trapping and maintenance of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Adjacent areas have recently seen extensive aggregate extraction by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The area is accessible by road from Highway 17 and is considered to have high aggregate potential. The area does not include an existing patented cottage location near Prairie Cove.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status.

The area is of significant value to both earth and life science programs. Two earth science landform/process themes consisting of a lacustrine-aeolian extensive beach ridge-dune complex (Timiskaming Interstadial), are found within the candidate. In terms of life science significance the area represents a weakly broken lacustrine sand plain with sandy till biophysiographic unit. This site also provides suitable habitat for an occurrence of spruce/lichen woodland south of its normal occurrence.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 17 - PRAIRIE RIVER MOUTH

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads	x		It is recommended that no new road construction be permitted.
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

18. GRAVEL RIVER PENINSULA

a. Area Description

A 467 hectare area located adjacent to the Gravel River and Lake Superior, along the western boundary of the Terrace Bay District. An existing park reserve of 324 hectares of land, for the same intended purpose, is located west of the Gravel River in Nipigon District. The main use of the area at present is general public recreation and maintenance of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The area does not include several existing patented areas located along the shoreline of Lake Superior near the mouth of the Gravel River.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status.

The area is important to the earth science program in that it can represent a fluvial landform/process theme consisting of meander scars, abandoned river scarps and oxbow lakes. This candidate is recommended as an addition to the existing Gravel River Park area located within the Nipigon District.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 18 - GRAVEL RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing operations be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

19. CRAIGS PIT

a. Area Description

A 479 hectare area encompassing a series of kettle holes and a portion of a bluff, located southeast of the Town of Marathon. The area is located within municipal boundaries and has been used in the past as a timber harvesting area. Aggregate extraction has occurred in adjacent areas. The bluff is considered to be an important migratory bird watching area.

This area represents 3 earth science landform/process themes consisting of: glacial - 2 troughs and 4 major kettle holes up to 70 meters deep; fluvial - deep deltaic deposits; and lacustrine - a distinctive wave-cut bluff descending from the 320 meter contour level to the lake level on the west side of the deposit. These features were formed during the Timiskaming Interstadial time period and are considered to be important environmental indicators of the Minong and later lake stages in the Superior Basin.

b. Land Use Intent

This area is recommended for park status.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 19 - CRAIGS PIT

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation			Not applicable.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sports Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Urban Development		x	

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Terrace Bay District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through regular programs and activities of the Ministry such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act;*
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- the selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions, eg. road and modified management area guidelines, incorporated in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various provincial acts, eg. the *Public Lands Act,* the *Mining Act,* the *Crown Timber Act,* etc.;
- liaison and co-operation with other Government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communication, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing, and Conservation Authorities;
- education and extension programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans, eg. forest management and operating plans, indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other land uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Land Use Guidelines.*

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Terrace Bay District Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate the Ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land users or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will

attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land there could be situations where municipal planning documents may or may not permit different land uses on Crown land than those that are indicated as acceptable on Crown land. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Land Use Guidelines* are also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of Ministry of Natural Resources are and will serve as the basis for Ministry participation in the land use planning of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances other agencies will assist the Ministry with implementation of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others, another government agency for example, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would or may impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or amendment to an existing Order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

The following is a summary of the main points of concern raised during the public review of the Phase I, *Background Information* and Phase II, *Optional Plans* documents. While all suggestions could not be incorporated into the final plan, all submissions were given serious consideration and all benefitted the Ministry in formulating the final approved *Land Use Guidelines*. The response to the plan options has already been reviewed in Section II, D.

During the Phase I, *Background Information* portion of the planning process, public meetings were held at Manitouwadge, Marathon and Terrace Bay. These meetings were attended by approximately 200 persons. Approximately 450 copies of the Phase I document were distributed during this phase of the planning process through public mailings, public meetings and individual inquiries. An important point to note concerning this series of meetings is that although this was only intended to be an informational phase, a large portion of those who attended had already formulated opinions on what the final approved plan should contain and made recommendations accordingly. While numerous management comments were received, the following briefly summarizes the more important issues or recommendations presented concerning the plan formation:

- the significance of the forest industry was not being sufficiently emphasized;
- the District's wood supplies may not be sufficient to meet mill requirements;
- cutting operations should not be permitted in areas of shallow soil or poor timber potential where regeneration would be difficult;
- Pic Island should be included within Neys Provincial Park;
- the Rossport Islands should not receive park classification but should be managed as a wilderness recreation area;
- the "Nature Reserve" classification for the Slate Islands was incorrect and did not consider local recreation and angling;
- maintain reserves around Killala Lake;
- the importance of tourism was not being sufficiently emphasized;
- outpost camp lakes should be protected;
- the shoreline area of Lake Superior is special, important and requires protection;
- the need was expressed for additional Crown land recreation opportunities;
- more cottages are required, particularly with road access and in the form of lineal subdivisions.

In the Phase II, *Optional Plan* portion of the planning process, public meetings were again held at Manitouwadge, Marathon and Terrace Bay. One hundred and eleven people attended these meetings. Approximately 135 copies of the Phase II document and approximately 500 tabloid summaries were distributed in this phase of the planning process through public mailings, public meetings and individual inquiries.

The following is a summary of the main comments received from the public in reaction to Phase II. For further information on the comments received, those interested should refer to the district summary documents, available for review at the Terrace Bay District Office, the Ministry's main office public reading room, or the legislative library at Queen's Park.

1. LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS

Some comments were received criticizing the planning process and indicating that: (a) there was insufficient publicity regarding the planning process; and (b) the time periods for comprehension of planning information and public comment were insufficient.

2. AGGREGATE EXTRACTION

The importance of gravel as a resource was generally acknowledged. Conflicting opinions were received with respect to whether or not aggregate extraction should be permitted within Provincial Parks.

3. MINING

Comments emphasized the major contribution that mining makes to the Provincial economy. The main suggestions put forward were:

- encourage mineral exploration through more incentive programs and mineral exploration courses;
- reduce restrictions to mineral exploration, particularly in areas of high mineral potential;
- better management is needed in the areas of pollution, rehabilitation and access.

4. FORESTRY

While numerous comments were received on this subject, those repeated most often were:

- reduce timber harvesting waste and increase regeneration efforts;
- the Ministry must ensure that a sufficient productive forest land base is available to maintain the forest industry;
- eliminate river driving of logs;
- limit clear cutting and promote selective harvesting methods;
- the data presented did not accurately explain the situation;
- concerning forest reserves, 3 different groupings of ideas were expressed. The first group felt no cut reserves are unacceptable and all reserves should allow some degree of cutting. The second group generally promoted the idea of no cut reserves under existing guidelines. The third group generally felt existing reserves and governing policies are inadequate.

The Ministry recognizes both the importance of the timber industry and the public concern expressed towards existing management practices. Responses will be dealt with at 2 land use planning levels. These 2 planning levels are the District land use planning level now completed and the resource management planning level which will follow.

5. PROVINCIAL PARKS

Park proposals generally received a high degree of support. However, objections were voiced on the basis that too much potential land was being lost for aggregate, mining or timber purposes. These objections primarily came from the industrial sector. Some respondents questioned the rationale used to choose the proposed park areas and their subsequent classifications.

Many of the park comments were related to the *Ontario Provincial Park Planning and Management Policies* (Blue Book).

Some additional park areas were suggested and have been recorded for further consideration. Suggested locations were:

- the Little Pic River as a "Waterway" class park;
- a series of columnar basalt formations on the southwest portion of Simpson Island from Dunmore Island to Grotto Point, proposed as a "Nature Reserve";
- the Aguasabon Falls area;
- all islands and strategy mainland points in Lake Superior to be placed under some form of park status;
- islands adiacent to the mainland and parts of the Superior north shore were proposed for incorporation into a Superior North Shore Provincial Park, a "Wilderness" park class, intended to complement Pukaskwa Park;
- an area within a 6.4 kilometer radius of Twin Falls on the Kagiano River;
- the entire Gravel River system and associated hills and canyons.

6. ROADS

Responses to this subject fell into 2 separate categories, those who generally favoured more controls on access road development and those who generally supported increased road development.

In the first group the main comments were:

- access roads should be closed immediately following the completion of resource extraction operations;
- road development results in habitat deterioration and overfishing — development must de minimized;
- the standards for road development, as set out in the "Affleck Report", are insufficient;
- keep roads away from fragile areas and water bodies.

Response in the second group included:

- restrictions on road development should be reduced;
- access roads should be encouraged;
- former timber roads should be maintained for public use;
- many recreationists depend upon industrial roads to provide their opportunities.

Many comments received with respect to sport fishing, commercial fishing, moose, deer, bear, trapping, cottaging and fire related to resource management concerns and will be dealt with again in more detail at the resource management planning level.

B: cottage lake information

TABLE B-1 COTTAGING LAKES

Present Cottaging Lakes. No further development[1]		Lakes Unsuitable for Cottage Development[2]	Potential Cottage Development Lakes[3]
Linear Type	Remote Type		
Whitesand Lake	Sox Lake	Jason Lake	Rhea Lake
Lyne Lake	Louise Lake	Foxtrap Lake	Chorus Lake
Walkers Lake	Westfox Lake	Dotted Lake	Bray Lake
Jackfish Lake	Ault Lake	Dead Otter Lake	Felix Lake
Foxxe Lake	Upper Nishin Lake	Little Wabikoba Lake	Stingray Lake
Santoy Lake	Parsons Lake		Poppy Lake
Rous Lake	Deep Lake		Kagiano Lake
Cedar Lake	Kern Lake		Wowun Lake
Wabikoba Lake	Unnamed Lake East of Santoy Lake		Kaginu Lake
Little Cedar Lake	Unnamed Lake West of McKellar Lake		Agonzon Lake
	Crossman Lake		Morley Lake
	Bluff Lake		Fields Lake
	McKellar Lake		
	Little Steel Lake		
	Hare Lake		
	Cache Lake		
	Ell Lake		

(1) Lakes developed to capacity where no further development will be permitted.
(2) Lakes that have been surveyed and found to be unsuitable for cottage development.
(3) Lakes that have potential for future linear cottage development.

C: lake trout lakes

The lakes in the Class I and II lists have the best trout populations and best habitat. They will be managed in order to maintain or improve the population and habitat. For lakes in these two classes, additional development may be restricted.

The lakes in the Class III list have recognized natural populations, but because of development and poor trout habitat, they will receive a minimal management effort.

TABLE C-1 LAKE TROUT LAKES

Class I	Class II	Class III
Killala Lake	Bamoos Lake	Big Bruin Lake
Boomerang Lake	Cairngorm Lake	Davidson Lake
Prairie Lake	Catlonite Lake	Ellis Lake
Ruffle Lake	Klinestiver Lake	Garter Lake
Kenny Lake	Little Santoy Lake	Horneblende Lake
Owl Lake	Santoy Lake	Lyne Lake
	Dead Otter Lake	Ottisse Lake
	Madoson Lake	Whitesand Lake
	Cirrus Lake	Sox Lake
	Coubran Lake	

D: commercial outpost camp lakes

This appendix identifies lakes which presently have tourist outpost facilities and lakes which have the potential for outpost camp development. The number of outpost camps per lake will be determined using lake capacity methodologies. Both lakes with existing development and those with potential will be managed using the Modified Management Areas and Access Roads policies.

TABLE D-1 COMMERCIAL OUTPOST CAMP LAKES

Lakes with Outpost Camps		Lakes with Potential for Outpost Camps
Glory Lake	Fakeloo Lake	Tunica Lake
My Lake	Liver Lake	Kamuck Lake
Ice Lake	Greenhedge Lake	Dickison Lake
Gowan Lake	Judy Lake	Flicker Lake
Pan Lake	Eris Lake	Carib Lake
Lola Lake	Cornish Lake	Baldwin Lake
Michal Lake	Papaver Lake	Hall Lake
Route Lake	Deutzia Lake	Cloutier Lake
Lorna Lake	Kentron Lake	Chance Lake
Jim Lake	Boomerang Lake	McGoey Lake
Macutagon Lake	Eros Lake	Sinclair Lake
Long Alice Lake	Sandspit Lake	Upper Pays Plat Lake
Solann Lake	Vein Lake	Rope Lake
Musher Lake	Caragana Lake	North Line Lake
Garnham Lake	Little Vein Lake	Dianthus Lake
North Skipper Lake	Little Fakeloo Lake	Klinestiver Lake
Goodchild Lake	Rodger Lake	Stilwell Lake
Spruce Top Lake	Upper Little Pic River	Palmquist Lake
Little Garnham Lake	Charlotte Lake	Stevens Lake
Little Martinet Lake		Devork Lake
Birston Lake		Picarson Lake
Beavertrap Lake		Mustela Lake
Pays Plat Lake		Robb Lake
Sandridge Lake		Tickseed Lake
Molinski Lake		Buhl Lake
Caribou Lake		Helianthus Lake
Cavers Lake		Boyer Lake
Unnamed Lake northeast of Runnalls Lake		Louis Lake
Unnamed Lakes east of Killala Lake		Everest Lake
		Huck Lake
		McKergow Lake

E: forest management agreements

The ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and land use planning.

It is planned that, over the next five to seven years, the bulk of the land base presently under licence to the nine major forest companies will be subject to forest management agreements.

The ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which have been completed during 1982, prior to the completion of district land use guidelines, district staff will initiate development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map will show those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They will also indicate where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (eg. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (eg. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map will be developed from direction provided by the strategic land use plans, the information provided through the district planning process to date, and ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It will then form the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data will then be made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the ministry and the company will undertake any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

GLOSSARY

Back Country Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered water craft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use plans and strategies which may be given official status as a park at some time in the future.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Commercial Fishing
The taking for sale of fish other than game fish, by means of any hook-line, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net, or trawl-net.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Theme
A group of associated geological and geomorphological landforms and processes related by geological time, the method of formation, and the environment in which they were formed.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Geological Environment
A discrete period of time characterized by distinctive geological and geomorphological processes, climate conditions and plant and animal life or its absence which is represented by identifiable features on or below the earth's surface.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land
Land, which because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location presents a risk to its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption.

Historical Theme
A common activity or procedure involving a substantial portion of the contemporary population within a defined time span and geographic area.

Historical Theme Segment
A theme segment represents an important phase of a distinctive activity which took place in a specific time and place within Ontario.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Theme
An undisturbed area that contains a viable system of environments, biotic-communities, plants and animals characteristic of or unique to a natural region of Ontario.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typicaly, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest Land
An area dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Program
An activity undertaken by the ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the uses of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use if followed by another in planned sequence.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document sport fish are the top predator species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

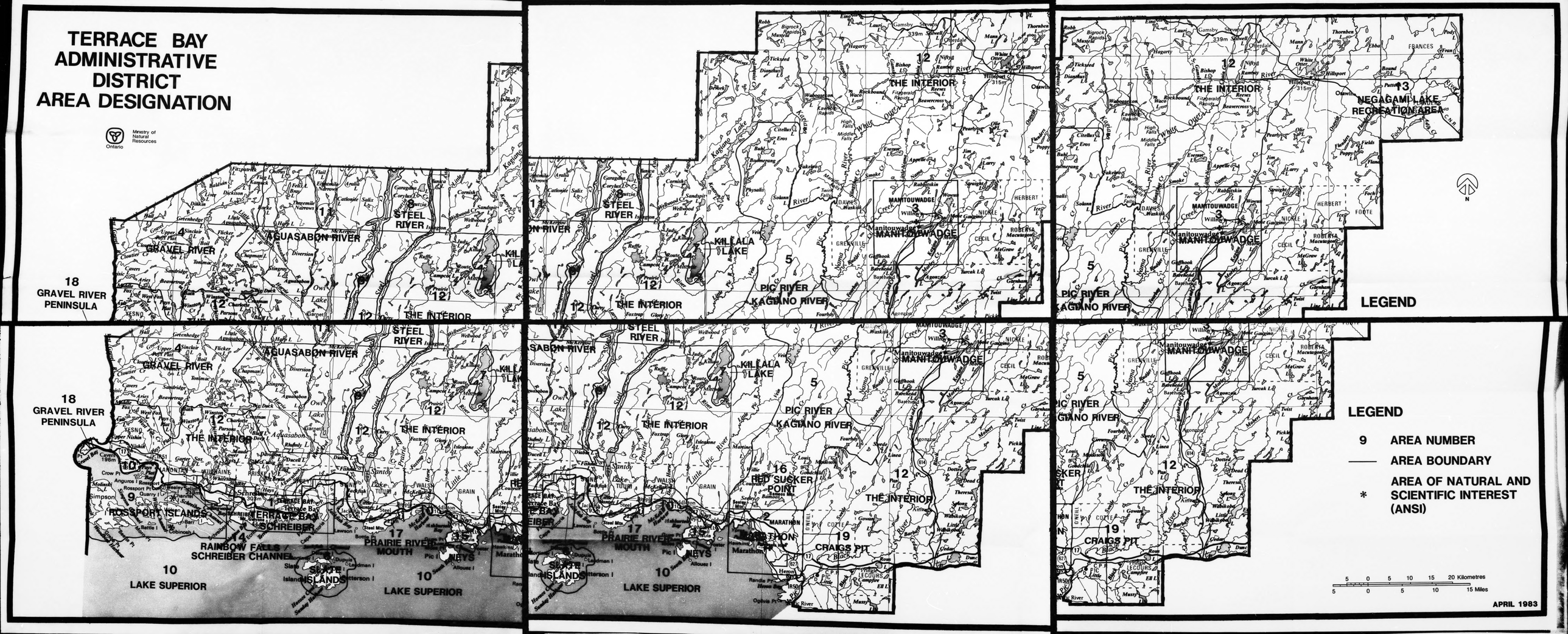
Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Wetland
Land which is permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests (swamps), wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

TERRACE BAY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT AREA DESIGNATION

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario



POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL